

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 548.—VOL. XX.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1852.

[SIXPENCE. { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS. }

THE NEW MINISTERS, AND THEIR EXPLANATIONS.

THE two most important members of the new Administration have severally addressed the public in reference to their future policy—the one through the medium of the House of Peers, the other through the less dignified, but equally effective, medium of the electors of the county of Bucks. The Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer are both in a difficult position. Their party and the country expect them to say much; but true discretion warns them, that the less they say under present circumstances, the better for their future prospects. Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli seem to rely greatly upon persuading the public that they are *ex necessitate* in office; that a Ministry of which they were not part was not only inadvisable, but impossible; and that the alternative offered to their patriotism was to accept office with all its heavy risks, inconveniences, and responsibilities, or to leave the Queen without a Government. This is, perhaps, a correct view of the case; although it might be urged on the other hand, that the Russell Administration having died of an accidental defeat at the hands principally of its own supporters, another Liberal Ministry, less encumbered with a bad character, and formed of men of more energy and wider sympathies, not descended from Lord John Russell's great-great-grandmother, might have been tried, if Lord Derby had chosen to be coy. But Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli have an object—and a very important one—in leading or forcing the public to the conclusion that their advent was inevitable. The more strongly the conviction is felt that between Lord Derby and a collapse of Government there was no choice, the less reason there is for asking such a Government for programmes or pledges. Either Lord Derby is the Minister of necessity, to do his best as circumstances may warrant; or he is the Minister of the Protectionists, bound to restore the Corn-laws. It is his policy to appear to be the one, rather than to be the other; and, accordingly, we notice in his Lordship's eloquent speech to the House of Lords, as well as in Mr. Disraeli's curt and emphatic address to the electors of Buckinghamshire, that "Necessity has no (Corn) law," and that the Protectionists are not to expect Protection, unless under certain circumstances which are not likely to happen. Lord Derby asserts his opinion, that, as long as there is a general system of imposing duties upon foreign imports, the article of corn ought not to be an exception. In other words, he thinks that if we levy a duty upon tobacco, we ought to levy a duty upon bread, and that the wine of the rich man and the loaf of the poor are equally fair objects for the tax-collector. No one can imagine that his Lordship means to abolish all import duties upon articles of consumption—upon the luxuries as well as the necessities of life; or that because bread is free he will forego the tea, coffee, and sugar duties, or those upon wine, spirits, and tobacco. His Lordship's tendencies do not run in that direction—they would be inconvenient to himself and to the country if they did; but he thinks we ought to derive a revenue from bread. At the same time, his Lordship, while holding this opinion, "thinks the question is one which can only be solved by reference to the well understood and clearly expressed opinion of the intelligent portion of the community." We think that those who clamour and have long clamoured for a fixed duty upon corn, and who may have hailed the accession to power of the Derby Administration with the hope that their wish would at last be gratified, will derive but small comfort from this confession of the Prime Minister. The most influential portion of the public have already pronounced, and perhaps Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli would admit, if it were convenient to do so, that influence and intelligence in this country are so indissolubly bound together as to be nearly synonymous. He must, indeed, be a sanguine friend of the Corn-laws, who expects that, after such qualification as he appends to his opinion, Lord Derby will attempt to tax the bread of the people.

Mr. Disraeli's address to the electors of Buckinghamshire seems at first sight to be a little less guarded than the speech of the Prime Minister. But when the address is investigated, it will be found to afford no more hope for the Protectionists, or that portion of them who wish to tax the poor man's loaf, than the carefully studied manifesto of the Premier. The Chancellor of the Exchequer boldly asserts that "in office he will carry out the principles which he advocated while in opposition." But the phrase will only sound portentously and joyously in the ears of those Protectionists who do not read the parliamentary debates, or who but read them to forget. It is but thirteen months ago since Mr. Disraeli, in opposition, finally abandoned the cause, we will not say of Protection generally, but of the bread-tax particularly. We cited last week the passage in his speech in which he dis-

tingly asserted that he would not seek to restore the Corn-laws, but would devote his efforts to other measures by the operation of which the corn producers of this country might be enabled to adapt themselves profitably to the altered circumstances in which the repeal of the Corn-laws had placed them. His address to his constituents of this week, if compared with his speeches of last session and the session before, will neither be found to contradict them nor to hold out any promise, or shadow of a promise, to attempt the restoration of the Corn-laws. Let not the farmers deceive themselves with vain hopes. Their friends are in power; but a bread-tax is as impossible for them to restore, as it was for Sir Robert Peel to continue.

Yet, if the Ministry be really the Ministry of necessity that it would fain appear, and as politicians of more than one important party in the State are well contented that it should for a season be considered, there is much good that it can effect, both for the agriculturists and for all other classes of the community. If there be any burdens unjustly laid upon the shoulders of the cultivators of the soil, from which other classes are either wholly or partially exempt, Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli may, without touching the Corn-law question, set about their relief with all the authority and facility which possession of power will afford them. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, when out of office, was often a Free-trader, in spite of himself, and thought the labouring classes were as much entitled to cheap beer as they are to cheap bread. He denounced the injustice of the Malt-tax, and claimed Free Trade for, as well as against, the farmers. If he

can repeal the Malt-tax, and devise a substitute for it that shall not press unfairly upon the commerce and industry of the country, he will perform a public service, for which, if the farmers are grateful, the hard-working farm labourers and all the artisans of the great towns and cities will perhaps have more reason to be so. Any competent Minister, be his antecedents what they may, who will consider the Corn-laws as a settled question, not again to be disturbed, and will devote his energies and abilities to the revision of our whole system of taxation, will entitle himself to the respect and gratitude of the public. It is not only the Malt-tax but the unequal and impolitic Tea-duties, and, worse than all, the vexatious and mischievous Excise duties upon cleanliness of body and purity of mind, that call for the strong hand of a wise Minister to abolish them for ever. The public is not as yet informed of the opinions of the new Chancellor on all of these points. It knows that out of office he had some crotchets which in office he may, perhaps, forget; but it does not know what he thinks of the Tea-duties, that prevent the legitimate expansion of our trade with one of the wealthiest nations on the globe, nor of the stupid Excise duty levied upon soap. It has reason to believe, however, that he will be so far the friend of the farmer and the labourer as to do his best to get rid of the Malt-tax, and that he is sufficiently aware of the manifold evils, literary, political, and commercial, caused by the taxes on paper, books, and newspapers, as to be well inclined to aid in the good work of their removal. The abolition of any one of these taxes by Mr. Disraeli would atone for a multitude of past



THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR.—THE RIGHT HON. LORD ST. LEONARD'S.—SKETCHED IN LINCOLN'S INN HALL, ON MONDAY LAST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

sins, provided always that he left the Corn-laws as they are. No merit, however brilliant, no service, however splendid, could atone for the mischief that would be caused by any further attempt to enhance by artificial means the price of corn. The mind of the country is quite made up on this point. "The well understood and clearly expressed opinion of the intelligent portion of the community" says, "No Bread-tax!" The great meeting of the Anti-Corn-law League held on Tuesday, and at which £27,000 and upwards were subscribed in little more than half an hour, portends the coming storm. He will not be a courageous but a rash Minister who will shut his eyes against such symptoms of the popular will. The Anti-Corn-law League are in earnest. They demand nothing but the maintenance of the existing law. They are our best conservatives. It will be an evil day for the country, when such a body of men, backed as they are sure to be by all the immense multitude who are prospering under a Free-trade system, and "who know the reason why," shall demand something more; and when they shall ask, not for the maintenance of a law, but for the abolition, not of one law, but of many. We trust, however, that such a calamity will be averted.

THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR.

THE Right Hon. Edward Burseshaw Sugden, Baron St. Leonard's and Lord High Chancellor of England, is a remarkable instance, among those in which this country takes such just pride, of a man advancing by sure and steady progress to exalted fortune, rank, and fame, through his own great ability and indefatigable industry. Called to the bar in 1807, with but little external interest to support him, and scarcely sought but himself to rely on, Edward Burseshaw Sugden soon made his talents bring him into notice. He had not been a barrister a year when the first edition of his celebrated treatise on the law of "Powers," an intricate and difficult subject connected with the transmission of property, arrested the attention of the profession. The book had eminent success. His even more famous treatise on the "Law of Vendors and Purchasers of Estates," followed. Both works have gone through edition after edition, and are to this day regularly revised and kept in date by the untiring assiduity of their author. The result of two such legal productions is not to be wondered at, when it became known that Mr. Sugden added to his capabilities of writing, marked qualifications as a shrewd and eloquent advocate. He obtained a practice soon considerable—subsequently enormous. It is, indeed, reported, and, we believe, with accuracy, that, during some years his was the largest income ever earned by a member of the English bar. In 1822 Mr. Sugden became a King's counsel and a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. His political career he commenced as M.P. for Weymouth, and he speedily showed himself a strenuous supporter of the Tory party. In June, 1829, he was appointed Solicitor-General, and continued so until the accession of the Whigs to power, in November, 1830. He was also knighted in 1829. During the agitated period of the discussion of the Reform Bill, Sir Edward Sugden stood prominently among the most active opponents of the measure. Yet, though an anti-reformer in this respect, Sir Edward advocated some very judicious changes. The five statutes which he brought in and passed while Solicitor-General have effected some of the most valuable amendments in Chancery jurisprudence. In 1835 Sir Edward Sugden was named Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and a Privy Counsellor. His tenure of office lasted but three months, and in 1837 he came back to the House of Commons as member of Parliament for Ripon. In 1841 he resumed the seals of Ireland, and most ably fulfilled the duties of Chancellor there until 1846, when he and his party went out of power. Since that period until now Sir Edward has remained in retirement, but not in inactivity. The new editions of his works which have recently appeared have rendered his leisure scarcely less valuable to the profession than his official occupation. Besides his treatises on "Powers" and on "Vendors," Sir Edward Sugden has produced many other legal essays. Among them there is one written in a familiar and popular style, entitled "Letters to a Man of Property," which is of such wide and admirable utility, that every one in the happy condition of having an estate ought to read and become master of its contents. The book, too, affords a fine and, not being strictly professional, a generally comprehensible specimen of the clear and sagacious mind of its author. Another remarkable production of his is his pamphlet against the oft-mooted registry of deeds.

The last few days have seen this great lawyer attaining the summit of that profession which owes so much to his labours and his talents. He is now Lord High Chancellor, and a Peer of the Realm, with the graceful title of Baron St. Leonard's. His Lordship has taken his seat on the Chancery Bench in a crowded court—thronged with the whole leading equity bar, which, whatever might be the diversity of political feeling, was there to welcome the advent of a judge so thorough a master of his art. Lord St. Leonard's accepts the seals at a momentous period, when the cry from without is loud for the destruction of the old feudal and defective architecture that girds the fabric of equity. His coming may prove auspicious; for the eagle eye and comprehensive mind of such a lawyer can, without arresting, guide the proposed demolition, so as to assure permanent security as well as beneficial change in the eventual work of restoration.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

SWEARING IN OF THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR.

The new Lord Chancellor of England, Lord St. Leonard's, was introduced to his seat upon the woolsack by Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Brougham. The Bishop of Norwich officiated on the occasion. The oaths were administered by Mr. Edmunds, the clerk at the table. Amongst the Peers present were the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Eglinton, the ex-Chancellor, Lord Truro, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Exeter, and Lord Redesdale.

The noble and learned Lord was attended by Garter King at Arms, Sir Augustus Clifford and Mr. Palmer, the Usher and Deputy-Usher of the Black Rod. The public generally were not admitted during the ceremony.

The Lord Chancellor afterwards proceeded to hear some Scotch appeals. His Lordship took his seat on the Bench in the Court of Chancery with the usual ceremonies, on Monday.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.—The Earl of Derby has appointed Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Edward Wilbraham to be his private secretary. Mr. C. W. Stronge, of the Treasury, is also acting as the second private secretary to the Premier. The Right Hon. S. H. Walpole has appointed as his private secretary at the Home Office Mr. Spencer Percival, grandson of Mr. Percival, the Prime Minister of George III. The Earl of Malmesbury has appointed Mr. George Harris as his Lordship's private secretary at the Foreign Office. Sir John Pakington has appointed his son, Mr. John Slaney Pakington, as his private secretary at the Colonial Office. Mr. J. H. Cole, of the Treasury, is appointed private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Duke of Northumberland has appointed the Hon. F. S. P. Pelham to be his private secretary at the Admiralty.

Sir John Trollope on Wednesday entered upon the duties of the office vacated by Mr. Baines at the Poor-law Board.

A large body of the Liberal members of the House of Commons have been invited to meet Lord John Russell on the 11th inst., with a view to some consultation and determination on the present position of public affairs.

The *Morning Herald* says that it was generally rumoured on Tuesday, at the clubs, that Mr. Villiers, at the personal request of Lord John Russell, had consented to withdraw the motion of which, when smarting under the effects of Lord Derby's statement, he had, in a hasty moment, given notice.

The *Opinion* of Turin quotes a letter from Milan, of the 25th ult., stating that the Austrian police had received orders to exercise the strictest surveillance over English travellers. It is with great difficulty the latter can obtain passports, and, with rare exceptions, they are not permitted to sojourn more than twenty-four hours in Lombardy.

It is anticipated that very shortly additional defences will be undertaken for the protection of the naval arsenal at Milford Haven. The western defences will be extended as far as Carr's Rocks, the effect of which step would be very much to add to the security of the dockyard. The fort at the western extremity of the dockyard is to be under the orders of the Admiralty, who will place at once new guns in lieu of the present inefficient ones: some of them will be adapted for throwing red-hot shot.

A few days ago as a coast-guard of the name of Fitzgerald was crossing from one side of the Glandon Harbour, Cork, to the other, in a yawl, in which were six men, an old woman, and five children, it was upset; when three of the men, the old woman, and the five children were drowned. Fitzgerald made every exertion to save his children, but without success. He swam a considerable distance trying to support one of his children, whose clothes he caught in his teeth, but the child was washed away from him by a wave, and perished with the rest.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, March 4th.

The contrast between the last week of the Carnival and the first week of Lent is striking. Dancing in the salons is seldom to be met with here after Ash Wednesday; but in former years the place of balls was supplied by musical soirees. Up to this time we have, with one or two exceptions, a complete dearth of amusements of every kind. The first exception is a concert given by the Countess Kalerki, at which the *invités* were not a little surprised at seeing M. de Persigny, the Minister of the Interior, and the right hand of the Elysée, in company with Count Molé, the Duke de Broglie, and Mme. D'Haussonville. This well-intended attempt at reconciliation has, however, been a complete *fiasco*. The second exception is a half-artificial banquet given by the new Brazilian Minister here (Marquis de Lisboa) to several notabilities of the diplomatic and literary world, at the Trois Frères, in the Palais Royal. Among the guests were M. Thalberg, the celebrated pianist, who is about to make a musical tour in America, commencing by the Brazils; and MM. de Ribeiro, and Pereira de Silva, both well known in London fashionable circles. The remainder of the company consisted chiefly of the Brazilian nobility in Paris. Lablache was to have been present, but he arrived in town from Italy only on the following day.

Since the 16th of last month, 1500 pictures, statues, &c., intended for the Exhibition at the Palais Royal, have been sent in to be examined by the jury, who decide, without appeal, whether their merit entitle them to admission.

The King of Holland, whose munificent patronage of artists and musicians is well known in England, has just granted gold medals to M. Batta, the well-known violinist; M. Scribe and M. St. George, the librettists. The value of this medal is 500 florins (£48); it bears on one side the effigy of the Monarch, and on the reverse the following appropriate Latin inscription:—"Bene merentibus arte et ingenio."

An importation from the banks of the Thames is lately visible, to wit, shops in imitation of your gin-palaces; not less than a dozen of which have been opened in various quarters of the town. They are quite equal in richness to those in London, and got up with far more taste; they are, indeed, equal in their decorations to the richest *cafés* on the Boulevards. Here, as we have, luckily, no *gin*, they are devoted to the sale of cheap wines and *eau de vie*, which, in adulteration and deleterious qualities of all kinds, fully equal the worst abominations to be found at similar places in London. They do not seem, however, to take so well among the lower classes here as with you, and it is to be hoped these speculations will turn out a failure.

This week's obituary contains the names of two or three remarkable persons—two connected closely with the drama, M. Merle and M. Seveste. The former was the oldest dramatic critic on the Paris press, and his opinions have ever been respected, as based on a thorough knowledge of the science of the drama, excellent taste, and unerring soundness of judgment. His funeral, which took place on Sunday, was attended by a host of literary and artistic celebrities, among them General Magnan, Baron Taylor, Jules Janin, Mr. Poole (the English dramatic writer), Mlle. Rachel, Mlle. Georges, &c. An affecting address was delivered over the grave by M. Jules Janin, who paid a graceful homage to the qualities of the deceased both as a writer and as a gentleman. M. Merle was a staunch Legitimist. M. Seveste was the director of the Opéra National, and was carried off in a very short time by an attack of paralysis. This gentleman had all his life been connected with the theatres. A few years since he distinguished himself as Government Commissioner at the Français, and had contrived to carry on with some success the third lyrical theatre under circumstances the most unfavourable. Another death is also recorded, of an individual who also attained a sort of celebrity, though of a different kind—Père Nicolet, the proprietor of Le Petit Ramponneau, a popular *guinguette*, or eating and dancing-house, near the Barrière Blanche, whose loss is mourned by a far more numerous class and with more sincerity than generally attend many a demise in a much more exalted station. Père Nicolet, as he was familiarly called, was one of those noble-hearted and truly benevolent men who are sometimes to be found, though too rarely, among all classes, and thousands of the working men and their families looked up to him as a protector and a friend. He had amassed a very large fortune, dying worth more than a million of francs (£40,000) in the funds, besides his immense establishment, the customers of which were counted by thousands rather than hundreds, the consumption being stated at twenty barrels of wine and as many sheep and calves per diem. Père Nicolet arrived in Paris a quarter of a century ago with a couple of francs in his pocket, and was first employed as a hackney-coachman. His good conduct and civility enabled him to save a few napoleons, with which he bought a single barrel of wine, which he sold under a shed, on the very spot where he afterwards built the immense *restaurant de 500 couverts*, of which he was the proprietor. Such was the beginning of his well-earned fortune; and his fine noble face and figure, not unlike those of Lablache, might be seen until within three days of his death, presiding over his well-filled cauldrons. *Requiescat.*

The libraries of the Palais Royal and Neuilly are announced for sale, and the catalogue has just been issued, and is perused with no little curiosity by amateurs. These collections were formed originally of such works as remained in the famous libraries of the Count de Penthièvre, de Toulouse, and the Dowager Duchess of Orleans, after their destruction, in 1793, by the *amis de la nation*. They have been greatly increased since 1830, in consequence of the numerous purchases made by Louis Philippe, or by his subscriptions to costly works, which would never have seen the light but for his munificent support. Thus at the coming sale much will be found to suit every taste—complete sets of special works on science, art, and literature. Among the curiosities there is a remarkable collection of chivalry romances in Spanish, English, French, and Italian, which the Count de Toulouse had formed at Rambouillet; among them there is a manuscript on parchment, of the 13th century, containing "Ye Romance of Yvain Knight of ye Rounde Table;" and another manuscript on vellum, of the 14th century, the title of which is as follows:—"Chi comencheant li Regret de Guillaume le Comte de Haynau père à la Roine d'Angleterre et à la Comtesse de Julers—Chest li Romans du Castelain de Couci." There is also another manuscript of a much later date, but still extremely curious. It is an abridgment in verse of the famous "Roman de la Rose," by Guillaume de Sala, the Librarian of François Premier; his dedication concludes by the following quaint lines:—

Et neantmoins que ce soit escrit vain,
Il vous plaira d'excuser l'escrivain,
Vostre Sala très-humble en vostre chambre,
Qui vous request que de lui vous remembre.

There are also many other works of equal interest, to which I intend to revert when the sale takes place. Many of them, unfortunately, were sadly mutilated in February, 1848. Leaves were torn from valuable works, as, for instance, the proof edition of the "Galleries of the Ducal and Pitti palaces of Florence," six leaves of which were not wholly destroyed, but torn in the middle. The perpetrators of this act of vandalism had the audacity to sign their names on the destroyed pages, followed by the date "24 Fevrier, 1848!" *Tempus edax, homo edacior!*

FRANCE.

The sole topic of interest during the week was the election of members to the new *Corps Legislatif*, which commenced on Sunday, and was brought to a close on Monday evening; and, although the official declaration of the numbers has not been made known, it has been ascertained that the tactics of the Government to have its own candidates alone returned have been generally successful throughout the departments, in forty-seven of which, according to the latest accounts which have reached us, all the Government candidates, without an exception, have been returned.

In Paris some little spirit of free action seems to have survived, for General Cavaignac has been returned in opposition to the Government candidate, in the third electoral district of the capital, which is occupied chiefly by the commercial classes; and M. Carnot, the opposition candidate in the fourth electoral district, which is the stronghold of the operatives, obtained a majority over his competitors, but not the full number required by law; so he will have to stand another election, when, it is thought, he is certain to be re-elected. M. Carnot was a member of the Provisional Government in 1848, and is one of the most advanced of the extreme Republicans.

The autocratic legislation by means of decrees, which has formed so conspicuous a feature in Louis Napoleon's Government since the *coup d'état*, is still maintained with Russian rigour. One of these decrees just issued

renders imperative the retirement of the judges of the Court of Cassation a seventy-five years of age, and the other judges at seventy years of age. This edict will displace throughout the country about five hundred judges of the greater and minor courts, and thus enable Louis Napoleon to crowd the bench with his partisans, while it destroys the independence of the judges by doing away with their irremovability. Another decree abrogates the law of August, 1848, regarding the organisation of Bankruptcy Courts; whilst a third decree appoints a great number of officers of National Guards. A plan of a medal for soldiers is struck out for acts of merit, and which may be worn along with the cross of the Legion of Honour. The medal is to bear the profile of the President himself on one side, and the words "Valeur et Discipline" on the other, surmounted by an eagle. The cost of the medal, with 100f. a year to which the possessors are to be entitled, is to be defrayed out of the confiscated Orleans property.

The trial of M. Bocher, for circulating a letter of thanks from the Princes of Orleans to the ex-tutors of Louis Philippe, and the other documents relating to the contemplated law proceedings against the confiscation decree, which we noticed last week, without the printer's name attached, as fixed by law, was closed on Wednesday. He was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 500f.

The general feeling of condemnation with which the late decree of confiscation against the Orleans property has been regarded has made the Government recognise the necessity of attempting to remove the bad impression; and, accordingly, it has got published "A Reply to the Protest of the Executors of the Will of the late King Louis Philippe" against the decree of the 22d of January. The document is very voluminous, but its arguments are of the most fallacious description.

On Thursday the General Council of the Bank of France voted to reduce the rate of discount to three per cent.

By order of Louis Napoleon, 33 political prisoners have been discharged at Montpellier, 20 at Dijon, and 34 at Bourges.

PRUSSIA.

Accounts from Berlin, dated the 2d inst., state that the sufferings of the poor are so severe in the several states of the Zollverein, from the scarcity of provisions, that the Prussian Government have decreed that all corn, flour, and vegetables imported therein shall be exempted from the payment of duties until the 31st of August next.

SWITZERLAND.

The unsatisfactory relations at present existing between France and the Swiss Cantons, because the Federal Government of the latter refuses to yield to the imperious dictation of the Government of Louis Napoleon to expel all French refugees out of the Swiss territory, remain unaltered. France is supported by Austria in her demands, for the latter power looks with an eye of displeasure on the maintenance at her frontier of an asylum for the numerous disaffected bodies of her own subjects whom she expels; and the apprehensions entertained by many of the friends of Switzerland on the subject go so far as to anticipate an occupation of the Swiss territory by French and Austrian troops, and probably a partition of it after the manner of Poland in the last century! But such a fate for the land of Tell seems impossible.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 21st ult., notice the presentation, by Mr. J. F. Crampton, to the President of the Republic of the letter recalling Sir H. Bulwer, and his own credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Great Britain to the United States' Government.

Kossuth, we find, is still busy in the western states making speeches and receiving donations. The Hungarian certificates, payable on the re-establishment of the Magyar chief as Governor (!) in Hungary, continued to be issued, though the demand for such an investment was but limited. The unpopularity of everything Austrian, however, had been recently manifested at Mobile, when Chevalier Hulsemann, the Austrian Charge, was there. He was "charivariated" at his hotel by a large crowd, consisting mostly of Germans. Kossuth had sent a letter of thanks to Congress for his reception at Washington. A motion to print the letter in Senate was carried by a majority of only 1-21 to 20.

The Spanish Consul had been insulted at New Orleans—flag torn down.

A German Congress had taken place at Cincinnati, to raise money for a German revolution.

A commercial treaty had been concluded between the United States and Persia.

Two fatal accidents had occurred on the Erie Railroad—five or seven killed.

Property to the value of 250,000 dollars had been destroyed by the breaking up of the ice in the Ohio river, below Louisville.

The shipment of slaves for California was becoming more extensive.

From Central America we learn, that on the 4th ult. a fire occurred at San Juan de Nicaragua, destroying part of the town. Another revolution had broken out in Nicaragua.

Mexican advices notice a severe gale at Vera Cruz, which occasioned a loss of a million of dollars.

The Supreme Government of the State of Honduras has issued a decree relative to the occupation of the Rio Romano by Sir James Green, in her Majesty's ship *Bermuda*. The decree declares such proceedings outrageous and unlawful, and authorises the punishment of the aggressors.

Cholera was on the decline in the island of Jamaica at the last date (the 10th ult.) Details of the riot at Kingston on the 2d date that 500 American recruits landed from the steamer *Falcon*, and a drunken quarrel ensued, which was, however, terminated by the British troops.

From California the latest date is the 21st of January, but there is nothing of interest in the advices. The weather was fine, and both miners and farmers were in good spirits. The late rains and high waters had caused a cessation of mining in the rivers, but increased operations had taken place on the high land dry diggings, from which immense quantities of gold were being washed. Quartz mining was progressing favourably. Several valuable silver mines had been discovered on the western boundary of Chihuahua, and on the eastern boundary of Sonora.

INDIA.

A telegraphic despatch from Trieste in anticipation of the Overland Mail communicates advices from Bombay, dated the 3d ult., by which we learn that a "Burmese war" has been entered upon, arising out of the differences with the Government of Ava, noticed in our last Indian intelligence, which it was then thought were likely to be adjusted amicably.

This agreeable expectation has, however, been disappointed. The new Viceroy arrived from the capital of Ava, at Rangoon, on the 4th of Jan., and refused to receive deputations from the British Commodore; he also forbade communication between the shore and the vessels, insulted the British flag, and erected batteries and stockades below the town to prevent the departure of any of the vessels lying there. The British Commodore in consequence proclaimed a blockade of the mouth of the Irrawaddy. On the 9th the Viceroy wrote to the Commodore to allow the passage of the river. The *Proserpine*, *Fox*, and *Hermes* were attacked by the batteries in passing; but they replied to the fire, destroyed the fortifications, and killed nearly 300 persons.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AND UNIFORM OR RAILWAY TIME.—The Electric Telegraph Company are now introducing a novel and beautiful system for distributing and establishing correct Greenwich or uniform time throughout the country. For this purpose telegraph wires are being laid down over the railway and through Greenwich-park to the Observatory, and through the liberality of the South-Eastern Railway the wires are being carried from thence, at the instance of the Astronomer Royal, to the Telegraph-office, in the Strand, on the dome of which, facing St. Martin's church and Charing-cross, an elevated pole, similar to that on the top of the Observatory at Greenwich, is to be conspicuous, from which every day at noon a large black ball four feet six inches in diameter, will, by electro-motive power, be dropped, descending simultaneously to a second with that at Greenwich, both being, in fact, by the same hand, and after falling on a cushion and contrivance at the base of the pole, communicating standard time by the existing wires that diverge from Louthbury and the Strand, by an electrical *coup* throughout the country. The ingenious apparatus is designed by Mr. Edwin Clark, chief engineer to the Electric Telegraph Company, and well known in connexion with the construction of the Britannia Bridge.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship *Haddington*, which left Suez on the 8th of February, had been towed back by the East India Company's steam-ship *Akbar*, in consequence of the fracture of her intermediate shaft, which rendered her engines useless. She will be detained at Suez until a new one is sent from either England or Calcutta. It was expected that the mails and passengers she had on board from Bombay would proceed about the 20th of February by the *Akbar*; but all the others, for Calcutta, &c., will have to wait for the *Hindustan* not due before the beginning of March.

It is not, as was reported, Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, but his relative, Mr. A. W. Kinglake, of the Chancery Bar, who has offered himself as a candidate for the representation of Bridgwater.

REVIVAL OF THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.

The conviction of the leading advocates of Free-Trade—that the bare suspicion existing in the public mind of its being possible to re-impose, under the administration of the Earl of Derby, protective duties on the import of foreign corn, would paralyse the foreign trade of Great Britain, and exercise upon our commerce generally that baneful influence which ever attends doubt and uncertainty—has determined the adoption, on their part, of a course which they regard as calculated to precipitate a speedy solution of all doubts and difficulties in the matter by the re-organisation of the Anti-Corn-law League, and the immediate revival of the Free-trade agitation which had its termination in the repeal of the Corn-laws by the late Sir Robert Peel, in 1846.

It is thus considered that, on commercial grounds alone, they are called upon to take this step; but it will be seen from Mr. Cobden's speech, which we give below, and in which the honourable member for the West Riding takes a rapid view of the existing political "situation," that any delay in the settlement of the question is regarded as most perilous to the complete maintenance of the unrestricted commercial policy inaugurated in 1846, and that the "breathing time" which is prayed for the Derby Cabinet, to enable its members to steady their position in office, and give the country an opportunity of seeing whether it is not possible to form a Government out of other elements than those presented by the "family clique" that has just resigned, would only have the effect of rendering it very possible for a Government "Protectionist" in disposition, such as that of the Earl of Derby is assumed to be, to re-impose a limited duty on foreign corn, apparently for the purpose of revenue, but, in reality, for the benefit of the agricultural classes.

This is the opinion of Mr. Cobden and of his former collaborators in the Anti-Corn-law League; and it is to obviate such a result of the present political crisis that they have again called into existence that powerful organisation to which even the abilities and experience of the late Sir R. Peel had to bow.

The meeting for the re-organisation of the League was held at Newall's-buildings, Manchester, on Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. G. Wilson, formerly chairman of the League; and the tone and character of the assembly may be inferred from the fact that at the close of the proceedings no less a sum than £27,500 was subscribed in twenty-five minutes, being, as the chairman announced, at the rate of more than £1000 per minute.

The following are amongst the subscribers:—Mr. R. Platt, £1000; Kershaw, Lees, and Co., £1000; Mr. R. Matley, £1000; R. Lees and Sons, £1000; J. Whittaker and Sons, £1000; A. and S. Henry and Co., £1000; William Bailey and Brothers, £1000; Mr. W. Brown, M.P., £1000; J. and N. Phillips and Co., £1000; T. Ashton and Sons, £1000; Mr. Thomas Thomason, £1000; Mr. R. Ashton, £1000; Mr. James Chadwick, £1000; Mr. Titus Salt, £1000; Mr. R. Miligan, M.P., £1000; making altogether 15 subscriptions of £1000 each. Fifteen subscriptions of £500 were announced; also two of £300, six of £250, five of £200, one of £150, 18 of £100, 10 of £500, besides six smaller sums.

At three o'clock, when the chair was taken, there were on the platform—Mr. Cobden, M.P.; Mr. Bright, M.P.; Mr. Gibson, M.P.; Mr. Henry, M.P.; Mr. G. Heywood, M.P.; Mr. Brotherton, M.P.; Mr. Kershaw, M.P.; Mr. C. Hindley, M.P.; Mr. R. Miligan, M.P.; Mr. H. Ashworth, of Turton; Mr. James Woolley, Manchester; Mr. John Marshall, Horworth Hall; Mr. M. Fielden, Blackburn, &c.

After a few prefatory remarks from the chairman, introducing the business of the day,

Mr. Cobden, M.P., who was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, proposed the first resolution; viz:—

That an Administration having been formed committed by every pledge that can bind the honour of public men to attempt to reimpose a duty on corn, it is resolved that the Anti-Corn-law League be reconstituted, under the rules and regulations by which that body was formerly organized.

The hon. gentleman spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—As there are many gentlemen here who have come from a distance, some of them representing large bodies of constituents, from whom we should like to hear some remarks, I shall address you in as brief a compass as possible, that I may not prevent others from being heard on this occasion. When we, in 1846, resolved to lay down our arms, and to commit suicide upon the Anti-Corn-law League, it was said, even by our enemies, that the fairest and best of all our conduct was the close of our existence. ("Hear," and a laugh.) Everybody admitted that the Anti-Corn-law League had kept faith with the world at large; that we had not sought to divert that influence and power which we had obtained by the successful advocacy of one question into the means of aggrandizing any individual or any body of men. ("Hear, hear.") I may say by myself, and I think I may also for all those around me, that so far as any influence we acquired was instrumental in placing a Government in power—a position which I believe it has been found that many men before us took advantage of to carry out personal or public objects of their own in a political sense—I may say that we have never sought at the hands of any Government any recompense or reward, official or otherwise. ("Cheers.") We have never sought to obtain influence over any Administration, or in any way to convert that power which we obtained solely through your confidence and kindness, into a means of promoting our own personal or selfish ends. ("Hear, hear.") I say this, because, in now appearing again before you, I should wish it to be distinctly understood that I propose, in any part I may have to take in connexion with you in our renewed efforts, if you should decide we are to renew them, for maintaining the ground we have already achieved upon this question, to pursue precisely the same course. I have no object in view in appearing here to serve any party of politicians. I do not come here with the view of taking any steps which would be likely to displace one body of men as politicians, and to place in their situations men of another complexion of politics. I disavow any such intention whatever. I appear here merely to advocate a cause which I believe experience has shown to be worthy of a single effort; and, if it please you that we shall renew our labours, we propose that it shall be under the same rules and regulations which led us triumphantly to victory on the last occasion, and we shall strictly confine ourselves to the object for which we have now met together. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) I have said that experience has shown that the cause in which we are engaged is worthy of the efforts we bestowed upon it. I most solemnly declare for myself, that, in the most exaggerated flights of my fancy, I never expected so great a result from the labours of the Anti-Corn-law League as has been witnessed within the last four years. ("Cheers.") Take, for instance, the single fact which comprises almost our whole case. Since the day we laid down our arms there has been imported into this country in grain and flour of all kinds an amount of human subsistence equal to upwards of 50,000,000 qrs. of grain—(Hear, hear)—a larger quantity than had been imported from foreign countries during the 31 years preceding 1846—that is, from the Peace of 1815 down to the time at which we brought our labours to a close. (Hear, hear.) And now, gentlemen, in that one fact is comprised our case. You have had, at the very lowest computation, 5,000,000 of your countrymen, or countrywomen, or country children subsisting upon the corn that has been brought from foreign countries; and what does that fact say for the comfort you have brought to the households of those families? (Hear, hear.) What does it say of the peace and prosperity and serenity of domestic life in those homes into which 50,000,000 quarters of grain have been introduced, and whose occupants, but for your exertions, must either have been left in penury, or must have subsisted on potatoes? But I need not go into statistics to show what the beneficial consequences of your action have been. You may see your triumph in a nation's eyes; you may read it in the countenances of the people of all classes; you may trace it in their improved clothing and habits. You may see the triumph of your cause in the decrease of pauperism, and in the diminution of crime, extending over the whole country. You may see it in every aspect in which you can cast it by means of the pulse of society—the condition of the great mass of the people. (Hear.) Well, if we have done so much, what have we averted? (Hear.) How much of suffering and of privation might the great mass of the people not have endured had it not been for your triumph? How much of vice and crime, and consequent misery, must have pervaded the great mass of the population, if they had been kept in that state of destitution and privation which must have existed, but for the introduction of this great amount of human subsistence? These, then, are our reasons for renewing our efforts to maintain the ground we have achieved; and I think they form a sufficient justification for our confining ourselves, on this occasion, to the one question we have in hand, as we did before. (Hear.) It cannot be concealed that there are many gentlemen who press the body of men who are assembled on the present occasion to enter upon other questions as well as upon the question of the Corn-laws. They say, "Why don't you go for a large measure of Parliamentary reform, which would not only enable you to carry Free-trade in corn, but a great many other measures?" Now, it seems to me that the fallacy that lies under this argument or entreaty is this: it is assumed, because we are going to make an effort to put an end for ever to this controversy upon Free Trade, that therefore we intend to exclude other people from entering upon the consideration of other questions. Now, we do not say that because gentlemen join in the movement of the Anti-Corn-law League again, they are to abandon other principles or neglect other movements; but what we do say is this, that, having shown you the vast social benefits that have arisen from the establishment of the principle of Free Trade in food, and the advantages that have resulted to the great mass of the people from that measure, we do not feel justified—while we are morally certain that in a few months we can put this question for ever out of the category of controversial questions—in placing ourselves backwards, by taking up other questions upon which the public is not so well informed or so completely united; we, the men who have had the responsible duty of taking an active part in this agitation before, do not

think it justifiable that we should change our position in the House of Commons from that of a majority to a minority, and so retard the definite settlement of this question from a period of three or four months to probably as many years. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the course recommended in the resolutions which have been read by your chairman, it is proposed that you should re-organise the Anti-Corn-law League, and that you should send out circulars to all your old friends and colleagues throughout the country, calling upon them to re-associate themselves into action in order to prevent the repeal of free trade in corn. It is proposed further, that you should memorialise the Queen, and that you should call upon your friends in all parts of the country to memorialise her Majesty, that Parliament may be dissolved—(Hear, hear)—in order that an opportunity may be afforded to the country of giving a new judgment on this question. (Cheers.) According to the terms of the resolution, you are to memorialise the Queen to dissolve Parliament at once—immediately; but, to avoid the cavils of those who might think we were not duly awake to the importance of transacting the public business of the country, I may as well say that an immediate dissolution of Parliament is not possible. There are certain things which, when Parliament meets a fortnight hence, must be done. We must vote a certain amount of supplies on account, to enable the Government to go on during the process of a general election. There is one act, the Mutiny Act, which must be passed before the beginning of April, in order to prevent the disbanding of the army. Certain things must be done before Parliament can dissolve; but what we wish the country to understand is, that we advocate the immediate dissolution of Parliament after these necessary public forms are gone through, in order that we may no longer be kept in suspense upon this vital question—(Hear, hear)—and that all the great interests of the country may not remain in a state of anxiety and apprehension as to the possible issue of this contest. Now, it will very likely be asked, "Why should you dissolve Parliament, and seek an immediate issue on this question?" and many of our friends will probably think at first that it is rather rash, when we are beginning our organisation, to seek at once to bring our opponents to mortal combat. It is possible, however, that those who are members of the House of Commons may have better opportunities of judging as to the reasons which should determine our policy, than persons who are not within the arena of political legislation. (Hear, hear.) I have the strongest belief that we are safe from everything but delay, and the tricks of politicians which will be practised during that delay. (Great cheering.) I want to bring this question to a definite issue, without its being mixed up with any other question. (Hear, hear.) We not only have friends who wish us to blend other questions with this, which we think might most materially damage our cause, and probably altogether sacrifice it, but our enemies will play the same game, for it is their only chance. Leave this question in suspense during a whole session of Parliament, and what will be the result? In the first place, we all know from experience that it is not very easy to keep popular enthusiasm in that high and fervid state to which you can probably bring it in the course of a few weeks. (Hear, hear.) You cannot keep the same enthusiasm alive for a number of months; but while it is cooling your enemies are pursuing the arts of deception and misrepresentation, and one of their arts will be to try and mix other questions up with this, and, if possible, to thrust some other question before it. (Hear.) Already I see the enemy hoisting a flag, trying to raise up again and again the banner of religious intolerance in this country. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) You may have Protestantism and Popery thrust before the question of the bread-tax. It is the old thing over again. Your enemies will try to be religious—(A laugh)—they will pretend to be the only religious part of the country. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) They who tax the people's bread will profess to be the great champions of religion. You know that in old times they who "devoured widows' houses for a pretence made long prayers." (Laughter and cheers.) Now, from what I have seen of the men who fought and won the battle of free trade in corn, they were practically and essentially the most pious men I have met with in the course of my career in life. (Hear.) But you will have accusations of infidelity, and Popery, and all sorts of charges made against those very men, if by that means their opponents can change the issue from the question of free trade in corn to some other. Why, I should not wonder if they tried to raise the issue of the Monarchy. (A laugh.) I have seen it already put forth that the Monarchy is in danger if we are allowed to organise and succeed in our objects. (Renewed laughter.) You in Manchester and Lancashire, who showed not many months ago, by a demonstration which only Lancashire and Manchester men can make—which astonished Royalty, and those attendant on Royalty, who had witnessed the great pageants of Europe for thirty years—your loyalty and devotion to the institutions of the country; ay, you will be denounced by those broad-braders as being enemies of the Monarchy and promoters of revolution! (Laughter and cheers.) You need not be surprised at any charge that may be brought against you with a view to divert attention from this question, if you will only give your enemies time. Now, I say, give them no time. ("Hear, hear," and loud cheers.) Let this question of the Corn-laws occupy the front rank, and let it be the only question to those who think that it can be settled by one effort, and in the course of the next three months. Let this question take precedence of all others that can possibly be brought to baffle or confuse you, and then we shall bring it to a successful issue. (Cheers.) But I am told that we must allow the Protectionists to remain in office for a twelvemonth, because it will give them the opportunity of abandoning all their professions and principles—(A laugh)—and of cheating their friends! (Continued laughter.) Now, gentlemen, I am afraid that they would cheat us. (Renewed laughter.) But what morality is this? Surely it is something new in England! Are we to be told that a body of men who have leaped into power simply and solely by their professions of Protectionist principles, if you will only let them remain in office for twelve months, and draw their salaries of from £5000 to £12000 a year, will abandon every one of their professions, scatter their principles to the winds, and allow their dupes, the Protectionists, to go whistle for Protection? (Laughter.) Now, that, I say, is something new in the morals of politics in this country. We have heard that such things may be done, but it is the first time I have ever heard such a policy as that openly advocated and recommended to a Government. I tell you candidly, I do not believe that Lord Derby and his colleagues are half so base as these advisers take them to be. What! will the men who hunted that illustrious statesman almost to his grave for having abolished the Corn-laws—the men whose sole political capital from that time to this has been the sarcasm and the obloquy with which they have covered his name and fame, and the abuse and denunciation with which they have loaded "the gentlemen of the Manchester school"—(Laughter and cheers)—will these men do, not what Sir R. Peel did, but ten times worse? Sir Robert Peel, when he found it necessary, and when he in his conscience believed it advisable that the Corn-laws should be abolished, resigned office, and remained out of office for eighteen days. He said, "I am not the man to carry the abolition of the Corn-laws; they may be abolished, but I am not the man to carry such a measure;" and he allowed his opponents, the Whigs, to come into office to accomplish that object. It was only when they declared themselves in a state of effecting such a purpose, that Sir Robert Peel came back to power, carrying his colleagues with him to do that which he had himself declared he was the last man that ought to do it. But Sir Robert Peel did not carry all his colleagues back with him. He left one behind him—that was Lord Derby (Laughter); and are we to believe that Lord Derby and his colleagues are now coming into office simply and solely that they may immediately get rid of the principles he has been advocating, and for abandoning which he denounced his former colleague? I say, I do not believe it. To believe such a thing would assume that we have fallen to a lower status of political morality than has been descended to even in France. What was it that has been alleged against the statesmen of France? To what was attributed the downfall of their political system? It was to the fact that public men made professions of political principles when out of office which they were one and all ready to abandon when they got into power, for the sake of place and patronage; and, consequently, the people ceased to have any confidence in public men. The same fate will overtake men who pursue the same course in this country; and the same fate will follow newspapers here that followed newspapers in France. There will be no confidence in the public press if that species of morality is allowed to be preached and practised in this country. (Hear, hear.) I believe the Ministry to be sincere in their professions; I believe they came into office with the view of carrying out those professions. But are you going to allow them to remain in office and to be sharpening their swords, in order that they may stab you when they find you off your guard? If not, the course we have to pursue is clear. We must raise this question both in the House of Commons and in the country, and we must not let it rest until it is disposed of. You know that Mr. Villiers, our old and trusty representative in the House of Commons—(Cheers)—has given notice of a motion that will test the opinion of that House on this subject. (Loud cheers.) Now, as it has been said that Mr. Villiers is the brother of Lord Clarendon, and that he may have a Whig object in bringing forward the question, I may as well state, once for all, that it was at our instance—at the interest of those with whom you are associated—that Mr. Villiers gave his notice of motion. (Hear, hear.) I can state from my own knowledge that he at once foresaw what would be said as to his wishing to reinstate the fallen Ministry. He even said to me, "You might bring forward this motion probably more properly yourself." My answer was, that it was due to him, who had so nobly maintained our principles in the House of Commons, that nobody else should be allowed to intervene upon that question while he remained in that House. (Cheers.) I will go further in explanation of this matter. It was suggested to Mr. Villiers, and the terms of the motion were given to him in writing, that it should go to the extent of declaring that the House of Commons would have no confidence in any Government that did not maintain inviolate the principle of free trade in corn. Mr. Villiers himself proposed to leave out all reference to the Administration, because he did not wish to give it even the semblance of a party attack upon the existing Government. (Loud cheers.) But, if there be any difficulty in bringing this question to an issue by the terms of the motion of which Mr. Villiers has given notice, I do hope and trust—and I am sure he will be the first to yield to my wishes upon this subject—that if it be necessary to bring forward a motion of want of confidence in the Ministry, we shall do so rather than allow this question to remain undecided. (Hear, hear.) It has been said that this is a very wrong time to dissolve Parliament. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) Now, I tell you candidly—and it is a secret, coming from a member of Parliament—that I never yet knew the proper time in the eyes of members of Parliament for a dissolution. (Laughter.)

After dwelling at some length on the propriety of appealing to the country by a dissolution at as early a period as possible, which step he regarded as the most certain means of putting the Protectionists, as a Parliamentary party, out of existence, the hon. gentleman proceeded to say:—

You will then have all parties moving on fresh ground. None will be able to claim merit as Free-traders when all are Free-traders; and those politicians who

now pride themselves upon their support of the Free-trade question will have to shake out a reef, and throw out their sails to catch the gale in some other direction. I have confidence enough in the patriotism of the Protectionists to believe that they will find something else to engage their attention, quite as much to our interest as to their own. Get rid of this difficulty, and you will get rid of the objection that we are going to render government impossible. We have a plain and straightforward course to pursue. We won our battle before by pursuing a straightforward course, regardless of the interests of all political parties. I am surprised that, taking that course upon a great question which involved the interests of the whole community, the effect should have been the breaking up of parties and of Governments. I have always said, and said seven years ago, that we should destroy two or three Governments before this question was settled; and now I say, without caring for consequences, not dreading consequences—feeling certain that the consequences will be useful to the country, let all classes unite, the humblest as well as the richest, and let us put the Government to one of three courses. Either they must recant fully and completely their principle of Protection; or they must resign their seats in the Government; or they shall dissolve Parliament. One of those three courses we will compel them to take—(Loud and continued cheering)—and when you have accomplished either of these objects you will have effected all that I have in view. Do not doubt but that the Government of the country will be carried on. I do not see any necessity that we should despair of finding other men, as good as the present Ministry in every other respect, even if they are not as good Protectionists. ("Hear," and laughter.) But let every man, woman, and child join together in forcing the Government to one of the courses I have mentioned. Do not let us be alarmed by any bugbears, or thrown upon any false scents; and if we pursue a straightforward course, in less than three or four months you will be relieved from all the labour in which we have now engaged. (Loud cheering.)

Mr. Robert Ashton, of Hyde, seconded the resolution, which was immediately carried.

Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P., moved, and Mr. Heywood, M.P., seconded, the next resolution; viz:—

That the council of the League be requested to put themselves into immediate communication with their friends in all parts of the kingdom, urging them to immediate action to prevent the return to Parliament of candidates in favour of the re-enactment, under whatever pretence or form, of any duty upon the importation of foreign corn.

Agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Bright, M.P., the following resolution and memorial to the Queen were carried amidst enthusiastic applause:—

That, considering how essential it is to the welfare of the agricultural, manufacturing, colonial, and shipping interests, as well as to the peace and prosperity of the great body of the people, that the Free-trade question should be permanently settled by an appeal to the country: Resolved that a memorial to the Queen, praying for an immediate dissolution of Parliament, be signed by the chairman on behalf of this meeting, and transmitted for presentation to her Majesty.

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY."

"May it please your Majesty,—We, your Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects, conscious of the earnest solicitude which your Majesty feels for the welfare and happiness of your people, and impressed with a deep sense of the danger which now threatens the security of those great measures of commercial policy which, during the last four years, have conducted so greatly to the prosperity and social contentment of all classes of your Majesty's subjects, have seen with distrust and apprehension the accession to power of a Government pledged by all the obligations of personal honour and public duty to attempt the restoration of odious restrictions on the trade and industry of this country.

"That your memorialists, while recording their solemn and emphatic protest against any and every attempt to reimpose, in whatever shape, taxes on the food of the people, are firmly persuaded that an overwhelming majority of the British people are by every constitutional means prepared to resist and defeat such a policy as an unjust and dangerous aggression on the rights and industry, the freedom of trade and commerce, and the social welfare and domestic happiness of the great mass of your Majesty's subjects.

"That your memorialists believe that doubt and uncertainty on this subject are calculated to disturb and jeopardise all trading and industrial operations; to keep alive a spirit of agitation and restlessness throughout your Majesty's dominions; to foment false hopes, and foster injurious apprehensions; and that very sound reasons of state policy demand an immediate and decisive settlement of a question fraught with such manifest elements of disunion and disquietude to all the great interests of the nation.

"Your memorialists, therefore, would loyally and respectfully beseech your Majesty not to suffer the interests of your subjects to be postponed to the exigencies of a temporising Administration, or any party difficulties that may conflict with sound maxims of constitutional policy; but that your Majesty, in the just exercise of your Royal prerogative, will cause the great issue now pending between the responsible advisers of the Crown and the people at large to be forthwith and finally determined by a speedy dissolution of Parliament.

"And your memorialists will ever pray."

On the motion of Mr. Ashworth (of Turton), seconded by Mr. Kershaw, M.P., it was also resolved—

That, in order to carry out the above resolutions, a subscription be forthwith commenced, and that a call of 10 per cent. upon all subscriptions of £1 and upwards be made; subscriptions under that amount to be paid in full.

The Chairman announced at the close of the meeting that a committee would sit daily during the week to receive subscriptions.

DIGNITY VINDICATED AFTER THE MANNER OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, on the 11th ult., the following amusing but disgraceful scene occurred between two of the members—Messrs. Stanly and Giddings. The former having charged the latter with uttering a falsehood, the following conversation ensued:—

"Mr. Stanly: It is usual for one who has no regard for the decencies of life to relieve himself from responsibility by pronouncing statements false, and it is characteristic of the man who sneaked away from this House, and took his pay for work which he did not do.

"Mr. Giddings: When the gentleman descends to low vulgarity, I cannot follow him. I protest against Doughfaces prompting the gentleman from South Carolina.

"Mr. Stanly: It is the business of a scavenger to have anything to do with him, and I will have to wash my hands after handling him; but the thing has to be done, as he has thrust himself on us as a kind of censor. It is a small business for me, and I don't know how I can descend any lower than to take hold of the hon. member for Ohio. (Cry of "Good.")

"Mr. Giddings: Will you hear me?

"Mr. Stanly: Nobody wants to hear you, but I will indulge you.

"Mr. Giddings: The gentleman is barking up the wrong tree.

"Mr. Stanly: The galled jade wince again.

"Mr. Giddings: The gentleman shan't crack the overseer's lash to put me down.

"Mr. Stanly: I hope that the gentleman will not gnash his teeth so hard; he might hurt himself. Who is here playing the overseer over white men—who but he, who is throwing his filthy gall and assailing everybody as Northern Whig Doughfaces, and what he calls the vile slaveholders? He is the only man who acts in that way. We don't raise the overseer's lash over our slaves in North Carolina. If that member was in the southern country, nobody would own him as a black man with a white skin—(Laughter)—but he would be suffered to run wild as a free negro, and in the course of three weeks he would be brought up to the whipping-post and lashed, for stealing or slandering his neighbours. (Laughter.) If I say that he is a gentleman, I tell a falsehood.

"The Speaker (to Mr. Stanly): Will the gentleman suspend for a moment?

"Mr. Stanly: We ought to suspend that fellow (pointing to Mr. Giddings) by the neck. (Laughter.)

"Mr. Giddings: The gentleman from North Carolina reminds me of the boy who turned round so fast that the hind part of his breeches was on both sides. (Laughter.) The gentleman says that I was at Norristown, too; but where was he and the members of the House? Why, drinking their grog. (Laughter.)

"Mr. Stanly: I charge the official reporters not to let his (Mr. Giddings's) felonious hand touch one word of what I say, for we know how he on a former occasion misrepresented my colleague from the Orange district, and his own colleague from the Chillicothe district, having altered his own speech after he got to his room with his coloured friends. (Laughter.) He talks about my associates; but has anybody ever seen him in private decent company? Free negroes may call to see him. He does not let his right hand know what his left doeth. He alludes to my absence; but I have not set myself up as a standard. I don't say I'm always in the house, as I ought to be. He says we were here drinking our grog during Christmas times. Where was he? In Philadelphia, drinking beer and eating oysters with free negroes. (Laughter.) Which was the best off? Judge ye. (Laughter.) He thinks he was better off than we were. (Mr. Stanly paused, and looking towards Mr. Preston King, who was standing near Mr. Giddings, remarked, raising his voice to a higher pitch, 'Help him out; he needs a little more poison.' Voices, 'Ha, ha! Good! Ha, ha!') I quit this subject in disgust. I find that I have been in a dissecting-room, cutting up a dead dog. I will treat him as an insane man, who was never taught the decencies of life, proprieties of conduct—whose associations show that he never mingled with gentlemen. Let him rave on till doomsday."

The conversation then ceased.

THE NEW CONTRACT FOR THE INDIA MAIL.—It is stated that it is now beyond a doubt that the late Government decided, before quitting office, that the contract now taken by the Oriental and Peninsular Company should be continued for a further period of seven years. When we consider the very efficient manner in which this company has carried out its intentions, we think nothing less could have been awarded to it; and we only hope that the same attention to the wants of the public which has hitherto characterised its proceedings will realise the expectations which have been formed by its numerous supporters.—*Morning Herald.*

From an official document just printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that last year the nett superannuation allowances by the Exchequer amounted to £147,798 16s. 5d.



PROCESSION OF QUEEN ISABELLA TO THE CHURCH OF ATOCHA, MADRID.

THE PROCESSION OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN TO THE CHURCH OF ATOCHA.

In our Journal of last week we fully described the grand ceremony of the Procession of Queen Isabella to the Church of Atocha, to return thanks for the double blessing of her escape from assassination, and the recent happy birth of a Princess. We now engrave a portion of the pageant, and refer our readers to page 170 for the leading features.

The cortege passed through the Calle Mayor, the Calle de Alcalá, and along the Prado, the great length of which route compels our Artist to represent but a portion of the procession. The marked peculiarities of the scene consist in the vista of balconies hung with richly emblazoned carpets and sumptuous curtains. The gentlemen of the Court, Peers, &c., walked, carrying their hats under their arms; in fact, except the soldiers, all were bare-headed, and even the ladies dropped the mantilla. From the balconies several doves were flown.

Of our Illustrations, the lower one represents the young girls carrying garlands of flowers, with music, &c., heading the procession.

The larger Illustration shows the Royal carriage, in which are seated

the Queen and the Princess Royal, accompanied by the King and the nurse of the infant. Queen Maria Christina did not join the Royal procession to Atocha, because her Majesty, since she fractured her leg at Aranjuez last summer, cannot get into the State carriages on account of their height. She was, accordingly, obliged to drive directly to the church, where she awaited her daughter's arrival.

On the 16th ult. the Queen admitted to a private audience Lord Howden and General Aupick, who presented to her Majesty autograph letters from Queen Victoria and the Prince President of the French Republic, expressive of the deep affliction they had felt at the horrible attempt made on her august person. Queen Isabella read these letters with evident marks of emotion and pleasure, and manifested to the representatives of the two Powers her heartfelt gratitude for the sentiments awakened in the minds of her august allies by that deplorable event.

On the 21st the capital resumed its wonted aspect, the hangings and decorations of the houses having been everywhere removed. The Queen

presided on that day at a bull-fight; and the Princess Royal took an airing, accompanied by her nurse and her Lady of Honour, the Marchioness of Povar.

A Royal decree has been published, stating that her Majesty, anxious to prove, by a public and solemn pledge, how much she cherished the memory of the Captain of Artillery, Pedro Velarde Santyan, who died on the 2d of May, 1808, heroically defending the throne and the independence of the magnanimous Spanish nation on that glorious day, had conferred a title of Castille, to be enjoyed by him and his heirs for ever, on his brother, Don Julian Velarde Santyan, who shall hereafter assume the title of Count Velarde, Viscount of the Second of May.

The *Epoca* announces that the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier would leave in the beginning of March for Valencia, where they are to embark in a Royal steamer to Italy. They will thence proceed to England, on a visit to Queen Marie Amelie, and return to Andalusia in the beginning of summer.

The Carnival was extremely gay. Numerous masks traversed the streets.

On the night of 22d Queen Christina gave a grand ball: Queen Isabella danced nearly every set, and retired at half-past five A.M.



CHILDREN DANCING BEFORE THE CORTEGE.



MISS HELEN FAUCIT, AS JULIA, IN "THE HUNCHBACK," ACT. II., SCENE I., AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—MISS FAUCIT'S "JULIA."

OUR Artist has given a scene from "The Hunchback," in commemoration of the recent performances at Drury-lane of Miss Faucit in the character of the heroine. This lady's reading of the character is a serious one. Well taught by Master Walter in all that can cultivate the female mind, she is from the first a precocious woman; and, accordingly, all the learned dialogue with which the part is burdened, is accounted for on the theory of especial training. The dissipation of a London life, however, go far towards effacing early impressions; and would doubtless succeed, but that her early instructor comes to the rescue, and contrives a plot which, in its issue, makes her perceive and fully understand her fault. Such a practical lesson, wringing so the heart, and bringing out the finest emotions in the trials of love, was never provided before either in real life or on the stage. Mr. Knowles's imagination alone bodied it forth; and so true is it as a work of genius to what the process of nature in the female bosom would be under the given circumstances, that we may venture to predict immortality for this exquisite stage poem. In its more solemn aspects, as we have said, Miss Faucit has realised the character, and acts it throughout with that delicacy and softness of feeling and intonation which constitute the peculiar charm of her style. The illustration which we have given is from the second act, in which the change that has come over Julia's character is shown in its temporary fatal effects. This situation Miss Faucit realises with infinite spirit. We see in it the strong-minded, self-determined woman driven for the moment by her impulses into a wrong direction. The after change into the opposite is made with equal power and tact. We regret that Miss Faucit's engagement has not permitted a longer run to her favourite parts.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

VAN DUN'S ALMSHOUSES, WESTMINSTER.

THE small tenements erected by the charity of Cornelius Van Dun, now in the course of demolition for the Westminster street improvements, con-



VAN DUN'S ALMSHOUSES, PETTY FRANCE, WESTMINSTER.

tained, originally, twenty rooms, to be inhabited rent free by as many poor women. They were founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, under whom Van Dun officiated as Yeoman of the Guard, a post which he likewise held in the preceding reigns of Mary, Edward VI., and Henry VIII. He was a native of Brabant. His monument in St. Margaret's, Westminster, contains a good bust and the following inscription:—

Cornelius Van Dun lieth here, borne at Breda, in Brabant, soldier with King Henry at Turney, Yeoman of the Guard, and Vaher to King Henry, King Edward, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth: of honest and virtuous life, a careful man for poore folke, who in the end of this towne did build for poore widowes twenty houses at his own cost.

Round the figure is inscribed:—

Obijt anno Dom. 1577, buried the 4 of September, ætatis sue 94.

The tenements founded by Van Dun were of the smallest and plainest description. Not being endowed, they were appropriated to the parish pensioners of St. Margaret's, Westminster. The site of these humble edifices was formerly called St. Hermit's-hill, probably from a cell or hermitage there situate. A chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen is mentioned by Stow as standing near, "wholly ruined."

THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL'S STATUE.—This masterpiece of art, by Behnes, is cast in one solid piece in bronze, and the difficult and interesting operation of pouring the metal into the mould was performed within the last few days at Mr. Frederick Robinson's foundry, Pimlico, with the utmost success. The result proves that England is capable of equalling foreigners in casting works of art of the largest dimensions. Its intended site is opposite the Court-House at Leeds. The size is colossal. The bronze statue for the city of London, by the same eminent sculptor, is also in a state of great forwardness.

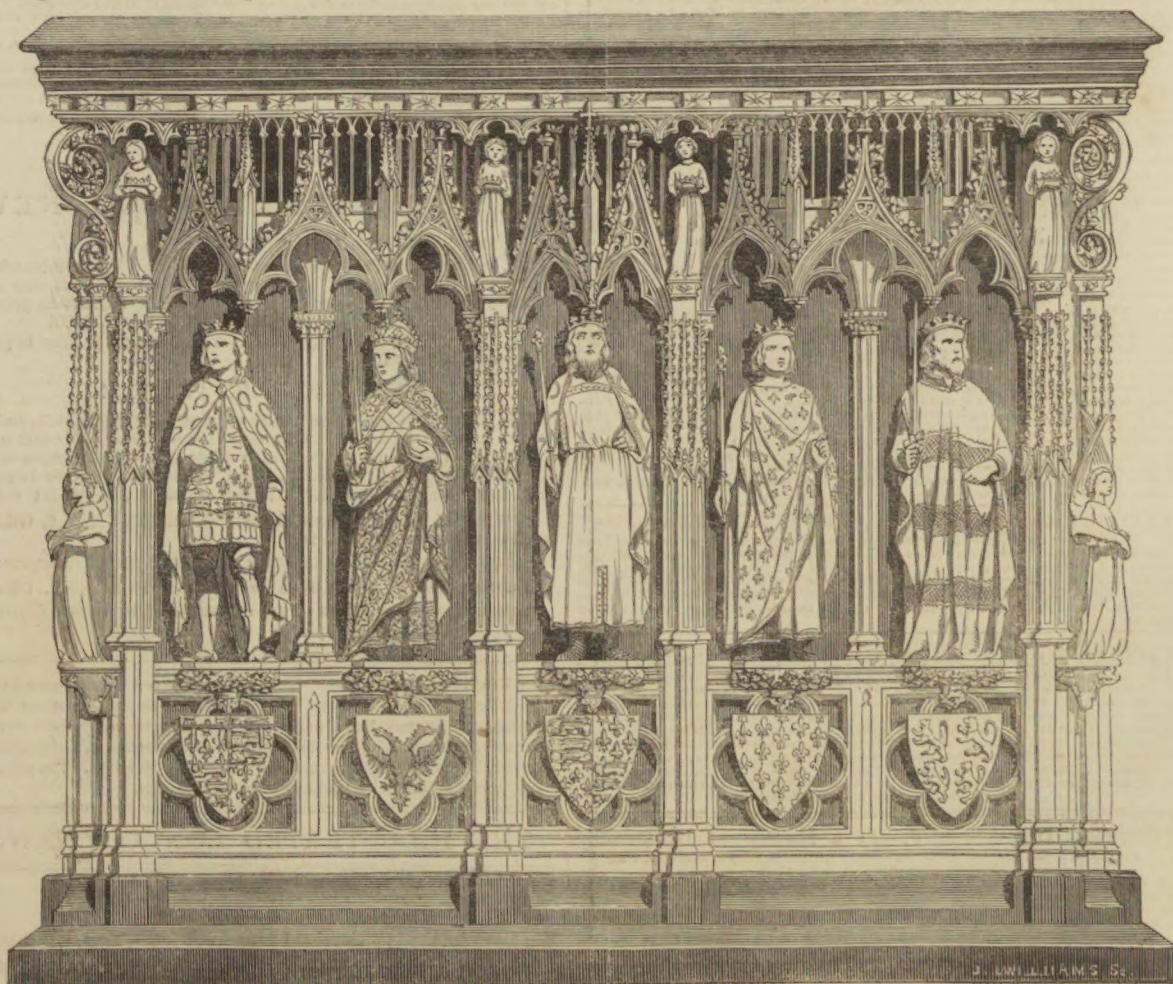
ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, PORTLAND GALLERY.

THE Architectural Exhibition, by the number and variety of the contributions to it, gives proof of a growing taste on the part of the public for ornamental building, at least, if not for the higher walks of architecture considered as a fine art. Though we may regret that the advance made is not always in the very best direction, it is gratifying to find even a desire and an intention to improve the aspect of our domestic buildings, both for the credit of those who occupy the insides, and for the contentment of those who are only permitted to survey the exterior. Hitherto, it is true, much of this has been aimed at by means of ornamentation stuck on to buildings naturally unsightly; but in course of time it will be found how much more of the beauty of architecture depends upon the proportions of the building itself than the materials of which it is composed, or the adjuncts which may be put upon it. Thus are ample materials for a good day's study of the true and the false principle to be found in the 360 designs exhibited. Amongst the projects of more general interest we remarked a very creditable design for remodelling the *façade* of the present National Gallery, without disturbing the line of the present front, by H. B. Garling; and designs for the improvement of the banks of the Thames, between Blackfriars and Westminster Bridges, by T. Allom, which are in the main an extension of the principles exemplified in the Adelphi-terrace. E. Sharpe exhibits a series of designs illustrating the seven periods of English architecture—Saxon, Norman, transitional, lancet, geometrical, curvilinear, and rectilinear; the last six from portions of our principal cathedrals. Amongst the provincial architects we notice, as entitled to great praise, some designs of buildings erected by E. Walters, of Manchester, two being of private residences, and two of warehouses at Manchester, the latter being very handsome structures of Italian architecture, quite as stately as our best London club-houses, though not, of course, so highly ornamented. Aitchison's design for the new Palatine Club-house at Liverpool is in every way creditable, displaying the essentials of breadth and purity of style. In the collection of materials, patents, &c., we remarked several well-known objects which figured and obtained prizes at the Great Exhibition. Among the models is an exquisite one exhibited by Mr. Cundy,

showing the restoration of the tomb of Queen Philippa, in Westminster, by Mr. G. G. Scott, the architect. This most splendid monument was executed in the year 1370, by one Hawkin Liege, from France, at a cost of £133 6s. 8d.; or, when reduced to our present currency, about £2000. The character of the work throughout shows the hand of a foreign artist. The richness of the whole must have been truly wonderful. The niches were occupied by thirty-two statuettes, representing different branches of the family, and of which a nearly accurate list is preserved: those shown in the portion exhibited, which represents the head of the altar tomb, are the figures of Edward the Black Prince, Lewis Emperor of Germany, King Edward III., John King of France, and William Earl of Hainault. Besides the effigy of the Queen and the statuettes above named, there was a vast number of angels in the tabernacle-work and elsewhere; so that the whole monument contained not less than eighty figures, which, from the remains that have been found, must have been most delicate works of art. The monument is now in a state of deplorable dilapidation, and one of the objects of the present work is to excite a feeling for its restoration, which we hope to see carried into effect.

Professor Donaldson, on Monday week, read to the Royal Institute of British Architects a very interesting paper on the national question of preserving the great historical monuments in Westminster Abbey, wherein he glances at the sumptuous work before us, observing:—"The appeals that have been made to the public to raise funds for its restoration, and the exquisite specimen of the work which was one of the attractions of the Great Exhibition, will have made you familiar with the value of this monument as a work of art." It is of alabaster, and, like the other monuments of this material in the Abbey, it has better resisted the corroding effects of the damp atmosphere than the Petworth marble, the deterioration of the alabaster memorials arising entirely from wanton mischief.

On Saturday last a number of Polish exiles invited Lieut. Szulczewski to a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, and presented him with a handsome ring, in testimony of the high estimation in which his character is held, and of the valuable services rendered by him to the cause of Poland, in connexion with the honourable office which he occupied as Secretary of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland. The ring, which is a beautiful specimen of workmanship, and was made by a Pole, has on it engraved the family arms of Lieut. Szulczewski, with a suitable inscription in the Polish language.



PROPOSED RESTORATION OF THE TOMB OF QUEEN PHILIPPA, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 7.—Second Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 8.—Raphael born, 1483. William III. died, 1702.
TUESDAY, 9.—Reform Bill introduced into the House of Commons, 1831.
WEDNESDAY, 10.—Sir Hugh Middleton died, 1589.
THURSDAY, 11.—Benjamin West died, 1820.
FRIDAY, 12.—Chelsea Hospital founded, 1682.
SATURDAY, 13.—Earl Grey born, 1764.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 13, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 10	3 10	3 30	3 55	4 15	4 40	5 10

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—

Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—On MONDAY, MARCH 8, will be performed Shakespeare's Historical Play of KING JOHN, with the New and Original Farce, entitled OUR CLERK; on Tuesday, 9, the "Corsican Brothers," with the Farce of "Our Clerk; or, No. 3, Fig Tree-court, Temple;" and on Wednesday, 10, Shakespeare's Historical Play of KING JOHN, and the new Farce, Thursday, 11th, "The Corsican Brothers," with the new Farce, and "A Model of a Wife;" Friday, 12th, Shakespeare's Historical Play of "King John," and the new Farce, Saturday, 13th, "The Corsican Brothers," with the new Farce, and "Betty Baker."

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The eminent actor, M. FREDERIC LEMAITRE, and Mlle CLARISSE, will have the honour of commencing their engagements on MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 8, when will be given the favourite play of "ON CÉSAR DE BAZAN." Don César de Bazan, M. F. Lemaitre; Charles II., M. Langeval; Don José, M. Delor; Le Capitaine, M. St. Marie; La Maritana, Mlle Clari-ssse. Wednesday Evening, "Politruque," in which M. F. Lemaitre will perform. On Friday next, March 12, will be produced (for the first time in this country) the play of "PAILLIASSE," drame en cinq actes, par M. D'Ennry, a work of remarkable interest, which has been very successfully presented in Paris, and throughout the French provinces. Boxes, 6s; Pit, 3s; Amphitheatre, 2s. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be obtained at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 3, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily from 11 till 5 o'clock.

STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, March 8th, and during the Week, will be presented the magnificent Spectacle of TANCRED; or, the Triumph of the Crusades. The above equestrian piece, written expressly for the Amphitheatre, has met with the most flattering marks of approbation from all who have witnessed it. Second week of the celebrated artist, the NICOLLO FAMILY, who each evening go through a variety of most novel and pleasing feats, peculiar to themselves. To be continued by Batty's inimitable SCENES in the CIRCUS, combining the greatest amount of equestrian talent in Europe. The whole to conclude with a laughable farce.—Box-office open from 11 till 4 daily.

CITY HISTORIC CLUB.—Drawing-room Entertainments.—City of London Literary Institution, Aldersgate-street, Monday, March 8; and Dalston Literary Institution, Monday, March 22. To commence at a quarter to Eight. Director, J. SMER.

MR. LUCAS respectfully announces the FIRST MUSICAL EVENING will take place at his residence, 54, BERNERS-STREET, on WEDNESDAY next, MARCH 10th, at Half-past Eight o'clock. Programme: Quartets, No. 1, Mendelssohn; No. 2, Mozart; No. 3, Beethoven. Trio (Piano, Violin, and Violoncello), Pizzini. Performers—Violins, M. Salomon and Mr. Blagrove; Viola, Mr. Hill; Violoncello, Mr. Lucas; Piano, Mr. O'Connell. Subscription to the Series, One Guinea. Tickets to be obtained only at 54, Berners-street.

MR. HANDEL GEAR has the honour to acquaint his patrons, friends, and pupils, that his Third SOIREE MUSICALE, and last of the Series, will take place at his residence, 17, Saville-row, Regent-street, on TUESDAY next, the 9th inst. To commence at eight o'clock precisely. Vocal performers, Miss Mount, Miss Ley, Mrs. C. S. Wallace, Mr. S. Williams, Messrs. G. Benson, Handel Gear, and Frank Bodda. Instrumental Performers: Pianoforte, Mr. G. A. Osborne and Herr Pascher. Flute, Signor G. Bricolatti. Concertina, Mr. G. Case. Conductors, Messrs. C. Aguilar and Handel Gear. Single tickets, Half a Guinea; tickets to admit three persons, One Guinea.—To be had of Mr. HANDEL GEAR, 17, Saville-row, Regent-street.

HALLE.—FIRST PERFORMANCE THIS SEASON of this eminent classical Pianist will be at ELIA'S FOURTH WINTER EVENING, THURSDAY, MARCH 11th, at a concert by Beethoven; Trio in C minor, by Mendelssohn, and Solos, by Chopin & Herr Molique, Piazzi, &c. will play—Quintet in C. Mozart; and "Pohla's" double Quartet in E minor. Signor Marras will sing. All free tickets, except those of non-members of the Musical Union, will be suspended for the remainder of the season. M. Leonard and M. Leonard are engaged for the last two evenings. A subscription for the three concerts, one guinea; single tickets, 7s. 6d. To be had of CRAMER and Co., for the fourth and fifth; and half-a-guinea for the director's grand union of talent at the sixth and last of the series. J. ELIA, Director.

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS, Exeter Hall.—L. BRAMHALL'S LAST APPEARANCE.—On WEDNESDAY week, MARCH 17th, will be his last appearance at the CONCERT of this hall, when the world-renowned and unrivalled veteran Tenor, Mr. BRAMHALL, will appear for the last time, and sing—1. Sacred aria, "Comfort ye, my people," Handel (last time of performance). 2. Song, "The Old English Gentleman," repeated in consequence of the unparalleled sensation his performance has created. 3. Irish song, "Molly Bawn," (last time of performance). 4. Naval song, "The Bay of Biscay" (last time of performance).—Tickets, 1s and 2s; Reserved seats, 4s; Stalls, 7s, may be had at the Office, adjoining the Exeter Hall; of Mr. ALICKOFF, 15, New Bond-street, next to Long's Hotel, and of all Musicians.

RECITATIONS MUSICALES.—Second Season.—Mr. Wm. BIVFIELD'S Second Recitation will be given at the New Beethoven Rooms, next TUESDAY EVENING, at Eight, when Vocal and Instrumental Solos, Duets, Quartets, and Sextets, by Mendelssohn, Mozart, Herz, Alvars, Chopin, Moscheles, Costa, Macfarren, V. Wallace, and W. Bivfield, will be performed by Mrs. Newton, Madame Macfarren, Mr. Swift, Mr. W. Bivfield, Misses M. and L. Bivfield, and Messrs W. H. H. and A. Bivfield.—Tickets, 3s, 6d, 3s, and 6d; and programmes at Messrs. Cramers, 301, Regent-street.

ROBIN'S SOIREE PARISIENNE et FANTASTIQUES, 22, Piccadilly.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, M. and Madame Robin will repeat their inimitable Soiree; and during Lent, as previously arranged last season, every Thursday (and also of Wednesday) a Morning Performance at Half past Two. Children under ten years of age half-price. Places may be secured as usual at all the principal Libraries and at the Box-office.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—Last Night but One, at CROSBY HALL.—These celebrated and well-established Entertainments are nightly attended by crowded and fashionable audiences. Mr. LOVE will appear again at CROSBY HALL, on MONDAY, MARCH 8, in his Entertainment entitled LOVE'S LENTEN LUCUBRATIONS, with Vocal Experiments, &c. To be followed by the famous Colloquy of "THEY GO TO SLEEP," and a CLOUTIER NIGHT, in which the Warman, who will by having proclaimed the hour of the Night at a distance of at least a quarter of a mile from the Hall, with other Entertainments. On Tuesday, March 9, Mr. LOVE will appear at the Lecture Hall, Croydon; on Wednesday, March 10, at the Town Hall, Bournemouth; on Tuesday, March 16 (with a total change of Entertainments), at the Eyre Arms, St. John's Wood; on Wednesday, March 17, at the H. R. Assembly Room, Kensington; on Thursday, March 18, at the Lecture Hall, Croydon; and on Monday, March 22, at the Beethoven Institution, Mile-end. Pianoforte, Herr Lutz. Begin at Eight. Stalls, 3s; Hall, 2s; Gallery, 1s. Books of Programmes &c., 6d.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.—Mr. ALBERT SMITH has the honour to announce the first representation of his ASCENT OF MONT BLANC, on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, in the large room of the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, which has been entirely re-decorated. The Lecture will be illustrated by a brilliant series of DIORAMIC VIEWS, painted expressly from original Sketches, by Mr. WILLIAM BEVERLEY, who accompanied Mr. Smith to Chamouni last autumn. They will comprise—Geneva, from the Hotel des Bergues, with the Ile Jean Jacques; the lake between Vevey and Yverneux; Marignin, in the Vallée; the Convent of the Gr. St. Bernard at night; the interior of the Avalanche Descentes, on the St. Bernard; the Valley of Chamouni, from the Col de Balme pass, with distant View of Mont Blanc; the Aiguilles, the Brevent, and the Glacier des Bossons; the main street of the Village of Chamouni, between the Hotel de Londres and Hotel de l'Union; the Departure of the Parry; the Cascade, and "Hale des Pelouses;" Commencement of the Ascent; the Pierre Politeux, Pierre d'Arbellin, and approach to the Glacier des Bossons; the Glacier; the Grand Chamois and Lammreyer; Dangerous crevices on the Glacier du Tacouney; the Grande Muletoe Rocks by sunset, with projections for the night bivouac; the Grand Fleuve by moonlight, with the crevice in front, in which Dr. Hamet's party perished in 1830; Hazardous Ascent of the Mur de la Côte; and approach to the summit of Mont Blanc; Courtyard of the Hotel de Londres, at Chamouni, with the return of the travellers; Half-way Home—Interior of a first-class Parisian Café. The Lecture will also be illustrated by appropriate Music, and will combine all pictorial descriptions with Sketches of travelling character and adventure. In the course of the journey Mr. Albert Smith will sing three appropriate buffy lyrics—"The Young England Tourist," "Gaiety's Messenger," and a Phrase Book Song, "Les Anglais à Paris," together with some scraps of Savoyard patois ballads.—Prices of admission, Stalls (numbered and reserved, which can be taken in advance from the plan at the Hall, every day, from Eleven to Four); 3s; Area of the Hall; 2s; Gallery, 1s. Children: Stalls, 2s; Area, 1s. A Private Box, to hold three persons, price Half a Guinea, can be secured on special application. The First MORNING REPRESENTATION will take place on SATURDAY, MARCH 15th, commencing at Three o'clock. The doors will open in the Evening, at half-past Seven, and the Lecture commence at Eight o'clock precisely.

PANORAMA OF NIMROUD, ancient NINEVEH.—JUST OPENED, at BURFORD'S PANORAMA ROYAL, Leicester-square.—The above View comprises the recent Excavations, Temple Palaces, and wonderful Relics of Antiquity discovered by A. H. Layard, Esq.; also the famous Tigra and Zab, the Chaldean, or Nestorian, and the Kurdish Mountains, with the surrounding scenery of the deepest and most interesting interest. The VIEWS OF NIAGARA, JERUSALEM, and LUCERNE, are also NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s each circle; or 2s 6d to the three circles. Schools, half-price. Open from 10 till dusk.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During Lent, a LECTURE on ASTRONOMY, illustrated by beautiful Diagrams, will be delivered by Dr. Bachhoffner, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at a Quarter to Eight o'clock. An Explanatory Description, by Mr. Crispie, of the Prussian Musket, the Lancetier and Minie Rifle, the various Revolvers, and other Firearms, with the improved Conical Bullet, daily at a Quarter to Three o'clock, and at Half past Eight in the Evenings. A Musical Concert, being a Lecture on the Songs of David and other eminent Composers, by T. Thorpe Ford, Esq., Professor of Singing at the Royal Academy of Music, on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday Evenings, at a Quarter to Eight. Lectures on Chemistry, by J. H. Pepper, Esq., Dissolving View, &c.—Admission, 1s; schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price. A NEW METHOD OF THE CATALOGUE.

SURREY DISPENSARY.—At a Meeting of the Monthly Committee of this Charity, held at the Dispensary, the 24th day of February, 1852, JOSEPH RUTLAND, Esq., in the chair, It was resolved.—That the Committee, in accepting the resignation of Dr. W. M. Burslem, one of the physicians to this institution, desire to express their deep regret for the loss the charity will sustain by being deprived of his valuable services; and while they record their high opinion of his great professional ability, they beg to return him their warmest thanks for the very efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, and for his uniform kindness and attention to the poor in his care. Resolved.—That a Special General Court of the Governors of this Charity be advertised in the usual newspapers to be held at the Dispensary, Great Dover-street, on Thursday, the 1st day of April next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a physician in the room of Dr. W. M. Burslem, resigned. And that he (Dr. B.) (if any) commence at ten, and close at eleven o'clock. That no less be given than candidate for the said vacant situation are required to attend the Committee at the Dispensary, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of March next, at six o'clock in the evening precisely; and at the same time to produce their respective testimonials and necessary qualifications; and that no candidate be accepted after that date. FREDERICK WILLMOTT, Secretary. 65, High-street, Southwark, 25th February, 1852.

MRS. W. SINCLAIR having returned from her Professional Tour, has resumed her CLASSES for PIANOFORTE and SINGING, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. The other days are devoted to Private Instruction and teaching SCOTTISH SONGS, with the pronunciation and style necessary to give effect to these Popular Ballads. Terms, &c. to be learned at Mrs. SINCLAIR'S residence, 6, Devonshire-street, Portland-place; and the principal Music Shops.

GERMANY.—A Beneficed CLERGYMAN and his WIFE about to visit Germany in the Spring, for a residence of a year or more, wish to receive into their family One or Two YOUNG PERSONS. Great advantages offered, and the highest references given. Address, CLERICUS, Mr. Lumley, Bookseller, 120, High Holborn.

EDUCATION.—In an establishment for the Daughters of Gentlemen, delightfully situated on the south coast. VACANCIES unexpectedly occur. Foreign governesses reside in the house. Professors of talent attend. The domestic arrangements are liberal. The number limited. References given to clergymen of the Established Church, as well as to parents of pupils who have been several years in the establishment. Inclusive terms, from 60 to 100 guineas per annum. A Governess Pupil required; premium 80 guineas for three years. Address to L. M. J. Messrs. Cramer and Heale's, 301, Regent-street.

EDUCATION.—In a highly respectable Establishment for YOUNG LADIES (where the number is limited to fifteen), situated in a healthy locality, three miles from the City, there is a VACANCY for THREE PUPILS. French is taught by a native Parisian. Composition, Writing, Arithmetic, Use of the Globe, &c., &c., by Able Masters. Terms (including board, music, &c.)—Under ten years of age, 25 guineas; above that age (with the addition of Drawing and Dancing), 30 guineas. There is also a Vacancy for an Articled Pupil, who will enjoy the same advantages as the other pupils. For Prospectus, containing references and every particular, apply to Mr. EVERETT, 14, Finch-lane, and 17, Royal Exchange.

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WRITING RAPIDLY IMPROVED.—Mr. CARSTAIRS continues to give LESSONS to ladies and gentlemen in his highly improved method, by which their writing (however imperfect) can be rapidly improved into a fine and beautiful style, suitable either for business or correspondence. Arithmetic and book-keeping by single and double entry practically taught. Prospectus &c. terms, &c. may be had at the Establishment, 81, Lombard-street, City. Carstairs' National System of Penmanship, Anti angular and Commercial Copy Slips.

NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISORDERS. EASTGATE HOUSE, LINCOLN, a Private Establishment for the residence of a limited number of Ladies of the Upper and Middle Classes. Conducted by Mr. R. GARDINER HILL, M.R.C.B. Esq., originator of the system of "Non-restraint in Lunacy;" and Mrs. Hill, Physician, R. Esq., M.D., Cantab.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The HIPPOPOTAMUS presented by H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt, the ELEPHANT-CALF, and many recent additions, are exhibited daily.—Admission, 1s; on Mondays, 6d.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY (by Voluntary Contributions) affords a Home, Clothing, Maintenance, and Education, not only to the destitute Orphan, but also to the unhappy Child of parents once in prosperity, and from all parts of the world. Nominations and Lists of Governors may be obtained at the Office, where subscriptions will be gratefully received. Executors of benefactors by will become Life Governors. E. F. LEEKS, Secretary. Offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—(By Royal Charter.)—EVERY SUBSCRIBER will have an impression of a large and costly PLATE, of a thoroughly national character—"A History of the English Language," by W. H. after W. P. Frith, A.R.A. now delivering at the Office, on payment of the Subscription. Each Prizeholder will be entitled to select for himself, as heretofore, a work of art from one of our Public Exhibitions. GEORGE GODWIN } Honorary Secretary. LEWIS POOCK } 44, West Strand, January 31st, 1852.

AN AUTHOR'S WIDOW, AGED 80.—The WIDOW of the late GEORGE CRABBE, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, M.A., and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, author of "An Historical Dictionary," "A Technological Dictionary," "Dictionary of Synonyms," "A History of the English Language," "A Digest of the Statutes at Large," "A Treatise on the Law of Real Property," &c. &c. The abject poverty in which Mrs. CRABBE, at the advanced age of 81, finds herself, if left on the death of her husband, having come to the knowledge of one or two persons slightly acquainted with her deceased husband, has made it a duty strictly to inquire into the merits of this distressing case, and as such earnestly to recommend it to the sympathy of those who value literature and pity the necessities of age. It is proposed to raise by subscription a Fund with a view to purchase an Annuity of £0 per annum for this venerable relict of one who has laboured nearly half a century in the preparation of works of standard usefulness.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED.			
The Royal Literary Fund	£60 0	Friends of Mr. Crabbe	£5 5
The Earl Cornwall	5 0	Messrs Butterworth	10 0
J. Hardy, Esq., Bench of the Inner Temple	1 0	Mrs. Thompson	1 0
W. D. Lewis, Esq., Lincoln's Inn	2 2	Messrs Roworth and Sons	2 2
J. Rada, Esq., Lincoln's Inn	2 2	Water Venning, Esq.	0 10
J. Williams, Esq., Lincoln's Inn	2 2	A Friend	0 5
J. H. Law, Esq., Lincoln's Inn	1 1	Richard Barratt, Esq., Waddon	1 1
Sir Easdale Wilnot, Baronet, Temple	1 1	W. M.	0 5
..
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Communications on the subject, and Subscriptions, will be gladly received by the treasurer, Mr. JOSHUA W. BUTTERWORTH, 7, Fleet-street, London.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Established A.D. 1720, by Charter of King George the First, and confirmed by special Acts of Parliament. Chief Office.—ROYAL EXCHANGE, London. Branch, 29, Pall Mall.

GOVERNOR—Thomas Tooke, Esq. SUB-GOVERNOR—The Hon. J. T. Leake, Esq. DEPUTY-GOVERNOR—G. Pringle Barclay, Esq. DIRECTORS.—Henry Bainbridge, Esq. Robert A. Heath, Esq. Abraham G. Roberts, Esq. James S. P. Calvert, Esq. William T. Hilbert, Esq. Charles Robinson, Esq. John S. Cattle, Esq. Lancelot Holland, Esq. Thomas Smith, Esq. Alexander Colvin, Esq. Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart. Charles J. Manning, Esq. William Saltau, Esq. Edward M. Daniell, Esq. Charles J. Manning, Esq. Joseph Somes, Esq. William Davidson, Esq. Henry Nelson, Esq. William Wallace, Esq. W. Grenfell, Esq. Edward H. Palmer, Esq. Octavius Wigram, Esq. R. Hanbury, Esq. John Henry Pelly, Esq. Charles B. Young, Esq.

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GRAND PRESENT
WITH THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

We have great pleasure in announcing that all future Numbers of the MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT, containing the ENGLISH SONGS and MELODIES by Dr. Charles Mackay and Sir Henry Bishop, will be presented GRATIS to our Subscribers.

The cost of the Musical Supplements which we now propose to present to our Subscribers will be

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A WHOLE SHEET OF THE MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS, will be published on March 20.

With the present Number is published a SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS, containing the completion of the Panorama of the Great Exhibition, and other Illustrations.

NEW READING-CASE for the "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."—We have this week issued a convenient and elegant Reading-Case, for protecting the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS during perusal, and we recommend our Subscribers, who are desirous to have their Numbers bound at the expiration of each half-year, to provide themselves with this desideratum. The price is 2s., and it may be had of all Booksellers and Newsagents.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1852.

We learn by the last Overland Mail from India, that the nation has another war upon its hands besides that which is raging at the Cape, and with an enemy somewhat more formidable than Sandilli. But the war, though new, is with an old opponent, and arising out of circumstances not entirely unconnected with former hostilities. In the year 1826 the war with the Burman Empire was brought to a successful issue, after about two years' hard fighting; the then

Sovereign of Burmah agreeing to pay an indemnity of one million sterling towards the expenses of the struggle into which he had forced us, and to relinquish all claims upon Arracan and the districts lying to the south of the Salween river. But the indemnity was irregularly paid; the Burmese Emperor, who at first refused to receive a British representative at all, dismissed him from his capital in 1839, and forced him to take up his residence in Rangoon, from which place he was finally obliged to withdraw in 1840. Since that time the intercourse between the British power and the Burmese has been in the highest degree unsatisfactory; and although the Emperor ultimately found it politic to pay the indemnity of a million, he instituted a system of oppression against English trade and English interests at Rangoon which has for the last eight or ten years produced constant ill-feeling. The Burmese, finding that English complaints were not followed by English guns, proceeded from bad to worse in their treatment of the merchants of Rangoon, until the Governor-General has at length found it necessary to bring them to their senses by the *ultima ratio* of all states, civilised or uncivilised. Lord Dalhousie, finding all other kinds of remonstrance unavailing, despatched a vessel of war and two armed steamers to demand from the Burmese Governor of that port an explanation and an indemnity for the confiscations and other oppressions of which the British merchants had complained. It appears that the Governor demanded time to report to his Sovereign at Ava, and that an interval of thirty-five days was allowed him for that purpose. But, for some reason not explained, and of which the next Overland Mail will probably bring all the needful intelligence, hostilities were commenced by the British before the expiration of the term specified. Several forts were captured or destroyed at the mouth of the Irawaddy river, and upwards of three hundred of the Burmese were slain. This is all that appears to be known in England upon the subject of the war; but the country is sufficiently well informed of the disinclination of the British Government to extend its territory in India, and of the proverbial perfidy, or, at least, unreliability, of the jealous and vindictive Oriental potentates by whom we are surrounded on every frontier, to doubt that the war on our part is a necessary one.

Our wars in India have for a long time been strictly defensive; and if rash, arrogant, and weak powers will miscalculate our strength and resources, insult our people, destroy our trade, encroach upon our limits, or organise schemes for driving us out of India altogether, we must, perforce, disabuse them of their erroneous ideas at the proper time, and read them the necessary lesson that shall keep them quiet. We cannot afford to lose moral ground in India. The old motto of Scotland, "Nemo me impune lacessit," should be the motto of the British power in the East. Upon that understanding, and upon that only, can we hold our own against the swarm of Sikhs, Afghans, Burmese, Afreedies, and other warlike and semi-savage nations or tribes that look with fierce dislike upon our presence among them. If we brought a scourge to the country, and were the oppressors of the millions amongst whom we have cast our lot, our defence against attack might wear a different appearance; but, notwithstanding all the faults we have committed, we have been the benefactors of the Indian people, and they know it. The warlike and intractable nations who live by the organised plunder of war would gladly eject us; but if, in combating them, we are compelled to extend our territory, whether we wish it or not, there is no ground to accuse us of lust of territorial aggrandisement, or of an insatiable desire of dominion. It is to be hoped, however, if the Burmese are not contented with the small chastisement that they have already received, that the present war may neither last so long, nor cost so much, as the last. It would scarcely suit the purposes of the Burmese Government that we should annex Pegu and the delta of the Irawaddy; but this, in all probability, will be the ultimate result of the war, if that Sovereign do not form a more correct estimate both of his own strength and of ours.

The shadow of a Parliament has just been elected in France. What sort of a Parliament it will be, is a secret that no man can pretend to discover. One noteworthy fact in connexion with it is that General Cavaignac has been elected in one of the districts of the capital, in opposition to the Government. The other members are, for the most part, if not entirely, men of no mark, substance, or character. All the wealth, statesmanship, and genius of the country have kept aloof from Louis Napoleon, in his insane and desperate onslaught upon the liberties of the French nation; and none but the neediest and most reckless of adventurers have shown any eagerness to identify themselves with him. It may turn out, however, that many of the members of the new Legislative Assembly will show both intelligence and virtue, and that they will not consent to be the dumb puppets of the despotic system under which they have been nominated. Louis Napoleon has done his utmost to have an obedient and slavish Assembly. He nominated his prefects, and by himself and his prefects he nominated the future deputies. He prevented opposition by rendering it an offence punishable by military law for the electors to meet and deliberate upon the choice of a candidate; and he prevented any candidates not of his own nomination from issuing any address or other document by which they might inform the electors of their opinions; but, notwithstanding all these tyrannical precautions, it may happen that there may have been infiltrated into the Assembly a score or two of Cavaignacs, or even of better men; and that the President will find more difficulty in managing this shadowy Legislature than he has found in calling it together. It shows, however, to what a desperate ebb the liberties and fortunes of the French people have been reduced, that even the composition of such a body as this can inspire a hope of a change for the better. The stocks and stones which the President has thrown between his huge legs, may prove, like those of Deucalion, not stones after all, but strong men, destined to possess the land when Deucalion shall be no more. It is a small chance, it must be admitted; and no doubt the French people, disabused at last, will cling to it until they find or make a better one.

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT TO THE EVENING CLASSES, CROSBY HALL.—On Tuesday the committee of the evening classes held at Crosby Hall were honoured with a visit from his Royal Highness Prince Albert. So sudden and unexpected was his Royal Highness' visit, that the Lord Mayor was only apprised of the fact a quarter of an hour previously. His Royal Highness was received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Rev. Henry M'Kenzie, the Rev. Dr. Russell, the Rev. T. B. Murray, the Rev. Charles M'Kenzie, the Rev. — Lusignea, &c.; and having minutely examined the system pursued by the committee, his Royal Highness was pleased to express his approbation of the same.

On Wednesday, the Right Hon. Cecil Forester, who has accepted the office of Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, under the new Administration, was re-elected for the borough of Wenlock without opposition. The remains of the late Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, after having undergone the process of embalming, were deposited in the vaults of the Catholic metropolitan church in that city, on Wednesday. The Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Bellew were amongst those who attended the funeral.

The late Mrs. Henry Ogle having placed a sum of money at the disposal of her executors, Charles Ogle, Esq., and Henry Dinton, Esq., they have generously given the sum of £470 to the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, Upper Holloway.

Last year the importers of cotton lost large sums of money; this year they are clearing from a halfpenny to three-farthings a pound, or from 20s. to 30s. per bale. When you multiply these gains by a million or a million and a half, they become something considerable. This great interest never was in a more satisfactory state than it is at present.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

We have already stated that the season of 1852 was inaugurated last week by a levee, at which her Majesty received a very numerous circle of the aristocracy. On Friday, the 27th ult., the members of the late Ministry presented themselves at Court, and resigned the seals of office to their successors, who kissed hands on appointment.

The past week has been a busy one in Court life, frequent audiences having been granted by the Queen consequent on the retirement of her Majesty's late advisers.

On Saturday last the Duchess of Kent and the Duke and Duchess de Nemours visited her Majesty, and partook of luncheon with the Queen and Prince Albert. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort honoured the Princess' Theatre with their presence.

On Sunday her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal, and the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace.

On Monday afternoon his Royal Highness Prince Albert went to Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, attended by Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in waiting. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party, at which a distinguished circle of guests were present.

On Tuesday the Queen had also a large party at dinner, the guests including several of the new Ministry.

The Marchioness of Ely has relieved the Countess of Mount Edgcombe in her duties as Lady of the Bedchamber in waiting to her Majesty. Lord Byron has relieved Lord Elphinstone in his duties as Lord in waiting to the Queen.

Major-General Buckley has relieved the Hon. Charles Grey in his duties as Equerry in waiting to the Queen; and Colonel Bouverie has relieved Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon in his duties as Equerry in waiting to Prince Albert.

THE LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee (the second this season) on Wednesday afternoon, in St. James's Palace.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived shortly before two o'clock from Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards. Her Majesty wore a train of white watered rainbow silk, trimmed with white satin ribbons and tulle. The petticoat was of white satin, trimmed with white satin ribbons and tulle. Her Majesty's headdress was composed of emeralds and diamonds.

The Levee was very numerous attended, and a great many presentations took place, both in the diplomatic and general circles. Among the more noticeable were the following:—

The Earl of Vernal, on being appointed one of her Majesty's Lords in waiting, by the Lord Chamberlain; Viscount Hardwain, on being appointed one of her Majesty's Lords in waiting, by the Lord Chamberlain; Viscount Galway, on being appointed one of the Lords in waiting to the Queen, by the Lord Chamberlain; Lord Clermont, on being created an Irish Peer, by Lord John Russell; Lord Crofton, on being appointed one of the Lords in waiting to the Queen, by the Lord Chamberlain; Lord Colville, on his appointment as Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal, by the Master of the Horse; Sir Frederick Thesiger, on appointment as her Majesty's Attorney-General, by the Earl of Derby; Rev. Henry Mildred Birch, on being appointed one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, by the Lord Chamberlain; Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, M.P., on appointment as Joint Secretary to the Treasury, by the Earl of Derby.

Previously to the Levee, Colonel Vernon Harcourt had an audience of the Queen, and delivered the insignia of the Order of the Bath of the late Earl of Liverpool. The Earl of Derby had also an audience of her Majesty. The Queen also gave audience to the Field Officer in waiting.

The Queen held a Privy Council yesterday (Friday) at Buckingham Palace.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary arrived in town, from the Continent, on Saturday last, and on Monday paid a visit to the Queen. Their Royal Highnesses went to Buckingham Palace, and partook of luncheon with her Majesty and Prince Albert. At three o'clock the Duchess and Princess Mary took their departure, returning to Kew.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon and family arrived in Grosvenor-crescent, on Tuesday evening, from the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin.

The Countess of Malnesbury intends to enliven the *beau monde* by a series of *sourees* before Easter in Whitehall-gardens.

Viscountess Palmerston had a brilliant assembly on Saturday evening, at the family mansion in Carlton-gardens.

Lord and Lady John Russell entertained at dinner, on Monday evening, at their residence in Chesham-place, his Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Earl and Countess of Besborough, the Earl of Minto and Lady Harriet Elliot, Sir Page Wood, Mr. Frederick Peel, Captain the Hon. F. Egerton, and Mr. Layard. Lady John Russell had an assembly on Wednesday evening, which was very numerous and fashionably attended.

At a privy council held in Dublin Castle, on Wednesday, Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, and Lieut.-General Sir Edward Blakeney, Commander of the Forces in Ireland, were sworn in as Lords Justices.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

THE LUSBY SCHOLARSHIP.—The examiners appointed by the trustees of the Lusby Scholarship give notice that an examination will be held in Magdalen Hall, on Tuesday, March 16, and the following days, for the purpose of electing a scholar on that foundation. The scholarship, tenable for three years, is open to all candidates, without regard to place of birth or education; if members of the University, they must not have exceeded the eighth term from their matriculation. Gentlemen who desire to offer themselves as candidates are requested to call on the Vice-Principal, on or before Monday, March 16th, with testimonials from their respective colleges or schools, and also, if they be members of the University, to bring certificates of their standing.

Professor Blackie, of Aberdeen, was elected on Tuesday by the town council of Edinburgh to succeed the late Professor Dunbar in the Greek chair of the university of that city.

On Wednesday the Earl of Eglinton was re-elected Lord Rector of the Marischal College, Aberdeen.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have been made:—*Rectories*: Rev. H. d'Obyns Yates Scott, to Tibberton, Gloucestershire; value, £350. Rev. W. Browne, to Letheringsett, Norfolk; value, £227. Rev. W. Cadman, to St. George the Martyr Rectory, Southwark; value, £730. Rev. J. S. Bynham, to Charlton (by Dover), Kent; value, £99. *Curacies*: Rev. G. Dalton, to a curacy in Roscommon, in connexion with the Irish Church Missions. Rev. A. Christopherson, to Caton, Lancashire; value, £100. Rev. A. T. Armstrong, to St. James's, Preston, Lancashire; value, £200. Rev. T. W. Johnes, to be a surrogate, dio. Peterborough. Rev. H. Hockin and Rev. W. Wood, to be Bodleian Lecturers, Exeter, 1852-3. Rev. H. Hamond, to be chaplain to the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Hunts. Rev. W. H. Milner, to be chaplain to the Sheriff of Westmoreland. Rev. W. Williams, to be chaplain to the Sheriff of Anglessey. Rev. J. Jenkins, to be chaplain to the Sheriff of Radnorshire. J. A. O. T. Woodward, to the Head-Mastership of the Grammar School, March, Isle of Ely. W. Theobald, Esq., to be Professor of Law in the Hindoo College, Calcutta. Rev. G. W. H. Ridsdale, from the congregation at Southborough, Kent, on his resigning the assistant-ministry of that place. The Rev. Henry Anslie, M.A., Curate of Bury, Lancashire, from the ladies residing in his district.

TESTIMONIALS.—The undermentioned clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. E. H. Browne, late vice-principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, from his pupils and friends; the Rev. W. B. Calvert, late Curate of St. Peter's, Frome-Selwood, Somerset, from the inhabitants; the Rev. T. Douglas, curate of St. Peter's, Ashton-under-Lyne, from the inhabitants; the Rev. J. Garbett, vicar of Harborne, from the clergy of Birmingham, including the rural dean, upon his retirement from the office of rural dean and rector of St. George's, Birmingham; the Rev. W. Harker, from the parishioners of St. Barnabas, South Kensington; the Rev. J. O. Parr, vicar of Preston, from his friends; the Rev. R. Shepherd, incumbent of St. Paul's, Newcastle, from the majority of his congregation; the Rev. R. J. Statham, rector of Tarporley, from the inhabitants of the parish and neighbourhood.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND READERS' ASSOCIATION.—On Sunday morning an eloquent sermon was preached at Christchurch, Blackfriars-road, by the Rev. J. Brown, M.A., the rector, in aid of the funds of the above association, which has been established about eight years, for the very laudable and Christian purpose of providing readers to impart a knowledge of the Scriptures to the poor and ignorant in the courts, alleys, and other parts of the metropolis where such assistance may be deemed most needed. They had 117 Scripture readers employed, but he regretted to learn that the deficiency in the past year was not less than £2000. During that period the readers had constantly visited 118,000 families, comprising upwards of half a million persons; and, by urging the adults to go to church and to send their children to school, materially aided the efforts of the parochial clergy. In giving liberally and cheerfully to such a society, they would not give in vain. The Rev. gentleman concluded with a most pathetic appeal, and a liberal collection was subsequently received at the doors.

The Rev. Philip George Bartlett has been instituted to the rectory of Kingstone, Kent, on the presentation of the Lord Chancellor Lord Truro, his Lordship being the patron for this turn by reason of the lunacy of the present patron, Sir J. Bridges, Bart.

The following appeared in our latest edition of last week:—

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 27.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock, Lord Redesdale (the Chairman of Committees) presiding.

This being the first sitting of their Lordships since the formation of the Earl of Derby's Ministry, the House presented a novel, and, in some respects, a very interesting aspect. The attendance of Peers was not so large, perhaps, as might have been expected under the circumstances, but all the leaders of parties were present upon the occasion. Earl Derby, surrounded by his political friends, sat on the front Ministerial bench; the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Granville, and some of the other ex-ministers occupied the corresponding places on the other side of the House. A number of ladies filled the side galleries, and a large body of members from the Commons thronged the seats appropriated to their accommodation.

The Earl of Derby rose amidst the marked attention of the House. Having passed a high eulogium upon the character and conduct of the Marquis of Lansdowne, as the late Ministerial leader of their Lordships' House, he referred to the necessity of having a well-disciplined and organised militia force in the country, upon which they could rely at all times against any foreign aggression.

In regard to the foreign refugees, he said, that, while this country continued to afford them that hospitality for which it had ever been remarkable, he considered it to be the duty of the Government to keep a guard upon their actions, so as to prevent them doing anything to abuse that hospitality. Without resorting to any system of espionage, the Government were bound to act upon the principle of comity of nations, and to see that no hostile measures against foreign powers were concocted in this country without taking immediate steps to apprise them of the fact. With respect to the question of duty upon the importation of foreign corn into this country, he considered that the recent policy of the Government in this respect was a departure from the policy introduced by the amended tariff of Sir R. Peel in 1842, to the principle of which he still adhered, and which principle he understood to be not merely to levy duties on articles of import for revenue, but also as a slight protection to competing articles of British produce. Such was the principle of the American tariff. "We, however," said the noble Lord, "appear to have proceeded recently upon a different principle; for while we admit with entire freedom many of those articles which enter into consumption, we load with an enormous amount of taxation a certain number of small articles of extensive consumption, which enter directly into the consumption of the masses of the people. (Hear, hear.)

When we look at the effect of this course, and on the supplies furnished to us from foreign countries, we find that the whole amount of these duties falls necessarily upon the consumer in the shape of an increase of prices. (Hear, hear.) Between these two principles it appears to me that a course might be adopted which could not only be defended on principle, but I believe that it would be found the least burdensome in practice. At the same time I don't either shrink from expressing again as I have expressed on former occasions, that amongst these articles I see no reason why the single article of corn should be made an exception. (Hear, hear.) I state this as my opinion; but, at the same time, I have always said, that I think this is a question which can only be solved by a reference to the well understood and clearly expressed opinion of the intelligent portion of the community. My Lords, any possibility, any idea of dealing with a system so vast and extensive, including within its range not only duties on foreign imports, but also the incidence and the pressure of domestic and local taxation, must be by a Government strong in the confidence not only of Parliament, but of the country. I know that in the other House we are in an undoubted minority. I know not whether we shall be enabled to command a majority in favour of our views, even in the House which I have now the honour of addressing. But I say, my Lords, the same motives which induced me to sacrifice all other considerations to avoid the responsibility of leaving the country without a Government, weighs on my mind with equal force to induce me to think that the public interests would not be consulted at this period of the year, and in the present circumstances of the world, by an unnecessary interruption for a considerable period of the sittings of the other House of Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

My Lords, I am aware again that for the purpose of carrying out the policy which I consider to be advantageous to the interests of the country, that policy should be frankly and freely admitted; but, my Lords, while I make this admission, I must also confess, that in the situation in which we are placed, we have a much humbler, but at the same time a not less essential policy to enter on. (Hear, hear.) I avow, my Lords, that we cannot command a Parliamentary majority, and I avow, my Lords, that, in the face of this conviction, I have not declined the responsibility which has been thrown upon me." The noble Lord then proceeded to say that he knew that, in conducting the affairs of the country, her Majesty's Government will have, under such circumstances, to appeal to the forbearance of those who were opposed to them, and likewise to the kind indulgence of their friends. But they had confidence in the good sense and judgment of the House of Commons, that they would not unnecessarily introduce subjects of a controversial and party character for the mere purpose of interrupting the course of sound and useful legislation, and driving the Government out of that moderate and temperate course which should be prescribed to it. (Hear.) He believed that if they avoided unnecessary party questions, and applied themselves to those great measures which the country had so long sought—measures of legal reform, of social reform—that, even as a minority in the House of Commons, they should not uselessly or dishonourably conduct the affairs of government. No man would be prepared to go further than her Majesty's present Government in checking the system of bribery at elections. It was not the intention of the present Government to proceed with the measure of Parliamentary reform introduced by the late Administration. If, however, the existence of particular grievances be proved, no man would be more ready than himself and his colleagues to endeavour to remove those grievances. He rejoiced in the belief that the feelings of the community and the convictions of all classes had come to the conclusion, that the greater the amount of education which they were able to give, and the more widely it was spread, the greater the chance of the tranquillity and the well-being of the country. He spoke principally of that education which includes the culture of the mind as well as the soul—laying the foundation and basis of all knowledge in Scriptural and Evangelical truth. They would resist all encroachments on that Church and on that clergy, and would lend all the power of the Government to support and extend the influence of that Church in its high and holy calling. The noble Lord, in conclusion, said he could solemnly affirm that no motive of personal ambition had led him to aspire to the dangerous eminence of guiding the councils of his Sovereign. Trusting only to the guidance and the aid of a higher Power than his own, he ventured to undertake the important task that now devolved upon him. The noble Lord resumed his seat amidst prolonged cheers.

Earl Grey then rose and said that he had heard with regret, if not with consternation, of the intention of the Government to recur to a policy which had already been abandoned, by imposing a duty on the food of the people.

The Earl of Derby rose for the purpose of explaining. What he had stated was, that he could see no reason why corn should form an exception to other articles imported from abroad on which it was customary to impose a duty for the sake of revenue. But he had also stated that that was a question which ought to be settled, and which, in fact, could only be settled, by the general voice of the community.

Earl Grey said, he felt somewhat relieved at hearing the explanation from the noble Earl. He should still, however, state that the noble Earl ought not, in his opinion, to keep back the intention of the Government on a question such as that, inasmuch as it was of vital consequence to the landed interest with reference to every transaction between landlord and tenant, and also to the manufacturing and commercial interests, that the determination of the Government should be fully known. Otherwise, the whole commercial transactions of the country would be left in doubt and difficulty.

After a few words from Earl Fitzwilliam and the Marquis of Clanricarde, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

At four o'clock, when the Speaker took the chair, the House was very full, the Liberal members and the adherents of the late Ministry occupying the Opposition benches, whilst the Protectionist and Conservative Members sat on the Ministerial side.

The future occupants of the Ministerial bench were, of course, absent, as by accepting office they vacate their seats, and require to be re-elected.

Sir J. Graham, Lord J. Russell, Lord Palmerston, Sir George Grey, Sir Charles Wood, &c., were among the occupants of the front Opposition bench.

NEW MEMBER.

Sir B. W. Brydges took the oath and his seat for East Kent.

NEW WRITS FOR MINISTERIAL SEATS.

Mr. F. MACKENZIE moved that new writs be issued for the election of members for the following places:—Buckingham county, in the room of the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, who had accepted the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer; Midhurst, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir E. Walpole, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Droghda, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington, her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies; Stamford, in the room of the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, President of the Board of Control; Oxford county, in the room of the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, President of the Board of Trade; Essex (Northern Division), in the place of Mr. Beresford, Secretary at War; Abingdon, in place of Sir F. Thesiger, Attorney-General; Colchester, in the place of Lord J. Manners, Chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forests; Portlinton, in the room of Colonel Dunne, Clerk to the Audience (Laughter from the Opposition benches); Kildare, in the place of Lord Naas, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Dublin University, in the room of Mr. J. Napier, Attorney-General for Ireland; Enniskillen, in the stead of Mr. Whiteside, Solicitor-General for Ireland; Rathfriland, in the place of Mr. Bateson, Lord of the Treasury; Buckingham (borough), in the stead of the Marquis of Chandos, Lord of the Treasury; Caichester, in the place of Lord C. H. Lennox, Lord of the Treasury; South Lincoln, in the room of Sir John Trollope, President of the Poor-law Board; North Lincoln, in the room of Mr. Christopher, who had accepted the office of Steward of her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds; Dorset, in the room of Mr. Banks, Judge Advocate General; Northern Division of Yorkshire, in the room of the Hon. A. Dancombe, Lord of the Admiralty; Tyne County, in the room of Lord C. Hamilton, Treasurer of the Household; Wenlock, in the

room of the Hon. G. C. Forester, Comptroller of the Household; and Cork, in the room of Mr. M. Power, who had been appointed Governor of St. Lucia.

HARWICH.

Mr. BABINGTON moved for a new writ for the borough of Harwich, which was void by the decision of a committee of the House. If, however, hon. gentlemen opposite were desirous of any inquiry on the matter, he would consent to postpone his motion for a fortnight.

Sir DE L. EVANS denounced the practices which prevailed during elections for Harwich, and moved as an amendment that the writ do issue this day six months. Mr. B. OSBORNE opposed the issuing of the writ. Bribery had been so universal in Marlborough, that it had caused the constituency to double in number, whilst the inhabitants of the town had decreased. It was well known that his motion was made for the purpose of seating Sir F. Kelly, the new Solicitor-General. The conduct of the electors had been so scandalous, that the borough ought to be disfranchised.

Sir G. GAST said, it had been understood that the writ should not be moved without a proper notice to the House; and if it was determined to persist in the motion, he would suggest that the debate be adjourned for a fortnight, in order that the matter might be properly discussed.

After some further discussion the House was cleared for a division; but none took place, the motion and amendment being both withdrawn.

Several private bills were read a second time, including the London Necropolis and National Mausoleum Bill, after a division, in which there were 104 in favour and 92 against the bill: majority, 12.

MAYNOOTH.

Mr. SPOONER declared that his intention to bring on his motion for the repeal of the pecuniary grant to Maynooth was not altered by the fact of his friends coming into power; but that he was resolved to introduce it on an early day after Easter.

Mr. C. ANSTEX said, that if the House repealed the grant to Maynooth, he should move that all endowments to every church and religious body in the State should be also abolished.

THE CORN-LAWS.

Mr. C. VILLIERS gave notice for an early day of a motion, pledging the House to abide by the doctrines of Free Trade, and declaring its opposition to the re-imposition of a duty on the importation of corn.—Adjourned to Friday week.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

LAW APPOINTMENTS IN IRELAND.—The Right Hon. Thomas Lefroy has been appointed Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland. The Right Hon. Richard Wilson Greene has been appointed a Baron of the Exchequer, in place of the Right Hon. Thomas Lefroy. Mr. John Wynne, of Hazelwood (one of the members of the Devon commission) is appointed Under-Secretary for Ireland.

COUNTY COURTS FURTHER EXTENSION BILL.—Lord Brougham proposes to add a clause to this bill, to the effect that the Lord Chancellor shall appoint five judges, any three of whom (the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, or Common Pleas, or the Chief Baron being one) may frame a scale of fees for the county courts. This scale is to be submitted to Parliament, and not to be in force until six weeks after that time.

HEARTLESS FRAUD.—At the Liverpool Police Court, on Monday, a man named Laurence Nolan, formerly in the Dublin police, lately clerk to an emigrant ship-agent, and more recently carrying on business upon his own account in Regent-street, opposite the Clarence Dock, as "emigrant agent," was fully committed for trial at the next assizes, for having appropriated to his own use various articles of wearing apparel and other property belonging to an intending emigrant, named John Christian, a printer, who had paid for his passage from Liverpool to New York by the ship *International*. Christian has lost his passage by this fellow's fraud, and must remain until the assizes to prosecute.

The office of Queen's Advocate has been conferred upon John Dorney Harding, D.C.L., a member of the College of Advocates. He was admitted to the Bar in Doctors' Commons in Michaelmas Term, 1837. It is the first law appointment below the Bench, and takes precedence to the Attorney and Solicitor-General.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

NEWENHAM has a picture of some dimensions in the historical line (one of the few works of that class in the Exhibition)—No. 57, "The Princess Elizabeth (afterwards Queen) examined by certain of the council, Gardiner, Bonner, and others, touching her religious opinions, and particularly on the question of Transubstantiation." She is supposed to be replying in the lines—

Christ was the word that spake it;
He took the bread and broke it;
And what that word did make it,
That I believe and take it.

There is a good deal of ambition manifested in the study of the various heads, at least those of the males, who display great variety of expression, one having a keenly scrutinising, another a supercilious air, whilst a third is propounding a puzzling question; but the effort by which they have been produced is a little too apparent. The Princess—in whom, by the way, we fancy we discover an intended portrait of our present gracious Queen, and who should be the crowning light of the group—is rather tame in expression, whilst the colouring is harsh and chalky. No. 461, a "Spanish Dance," by the same artist, represents a very fine woman dancing with the castanets. The face is full of life and gaiety, and the attitude animated; but the treatment approaches in the slightest degree towards vulgarity.

And what shall we say of that beautiful face, lovely in her saddest sorrow (No. 63, "El Sueno," by H. W. Phillips), whose pale blue eye, fixed in thought, tells of the memories of the past, and of resignation which is to be the moral exercise for the future. It is evidently a portrait, and has been most carefully studied upon the original, even to the slight mole under the right eye, which, contrary to the conventionalisms of portraiture, has been faithfully recorded. But what we most remark in the treatment of this picture, after paying homage to the face and mind of the original, is the cruel coldness of atmosphere by which she has been unrelentingly surrounded. Cold as charity—cold as the thought which lives only upon the past—is every object within the sphere of her vision. The stone portals of a deserted hall; but have a chilly and forbidding aspect; colder still the cold grey dress; and colder still the sky without. The artist has adhered to the one sentiment of his subject with severity, and has produced a remarkable, if not altogether an agreeable picture.

Pass we on to something more cheerful. Admire the character which pervades that little sketch of Glass's (No. 70), "The Far West—a Gallop after Buffalo." Those two cavaliers are regular Yankees, and no mistake, with formidable rifles slung by their sides, intent upon going ahead; their nags, too (rough-looking customers), are evidently used to their work, and seem to like it.

H. Lejeune's "Lady and Child" (No. 113), which we engrave, is a little domestic group of every-day occurrence, but infused with so charming a spirit as to carry it far above the commonplaces of life. To idealise the beauty of the maternal character and to throw a halo of poetic sentiment over the very simple group presented in a mother nursing her child, has been the aim of the numberless painters of "Holy Families" since the earliest ages of Christianity. At first the sacred character entirely predominated in these productions, and the "Virgin and Child" of the very early masters were objects of veneration rather than of love and sympathy. Raphael broke through this stern prescription, and humanised the divine group, still, with marvellous mastery of conception, preserving its sublime individuality. Corregio went further in the introduction of mundane influences and attributes, but never lost sight of the poetry of the subject. The followers of these went further still, and in the search for novelty introduced trifling or unworthy incidents utterly incompatible with the dignity of the characters personified; as, for instance, in Barroccio's famous "Madonna del Gatto," which is in our National Gallery, where the infant St. John is represented tantalising a cat with a bird which he holds in his hand, to the great amusement of himself and the rest of the personages. And yet, with all these varieties of treatment, all the beauties and all the errors of the past, can it be said that the field is exhausted, and that there is not yet a mine of wealth for him who chooses to explore it, in that everyday picture—a mother and child? Although in our Protestant land "Holy Families" have gone out of fashion as matters of church decoration, and although the sins of ordinary portrait groups are very grave and alarming, there are still features of beauty of the most elevated and inspiring character, and capable of endless variety of treatment in the physical constituents of such a subject. And Mr. Lejeune has very happily illustrated our position in the little work before us, which glows with a oneness of sentiment which, if not divine, speaks of the diviner part of humanity. In the mother's face, pride, happiness, affection, and co-siding hope are portrayed; in the child, whose attitude is natural and happy, there is but one thought, that of the parent, who to him is the only light and life in the world. If portraits, the artist has succeeded in

completely idealising them. Both mother and child have golden hair, which at one side the artist has lit up with some of the sun's brightest beams. The colouring of this pleasing picture is delicate and transparent.

Adjoining the above we notice a quiet little study of an interior, by Miss E. Goodall (No. 114), "La Leçon Religieuse"—an aged female instructing a child in the Catechism and in the telling of beads. Highly creditable as to character and execution.

No. 145, "The Wages of War," by H. P. Gray, is a production after the classic school, which N. Poussin identified with himself, and which found many followers half a century ago. It is an allegory: on one side is a youthful warrior, armed, and impatient to go forth to the field of glory, heedless of the tears of a young wife, who clings hopelessly about his neck; on the other a widow drooping over a sarcophagus, where all her hopes of earthly happiness are entombed, whilst her child, an orphan, appeals by his look to the sympathy of the bystanders. In the midst is a wounded warrior in the agonies of death. The subject is an old-fashioned one, and the colouring tame; but there is so much merit in the conception of some of the figures (particularly the child, which brings reminiscences of some similar things of Raphael's), that it deserves honourable mention.

J. Sant exhibits two circular pieces, No. 162, "The Mother's Hope," and No. 503, "Music," of which the latter is the best. The head looking upward has something of inspiration in its character; the attitude is free and masterly in conception, and the execution, both of the face and of the hand which grasps the lyre, is careful and truthful. The colouring is massive, and effectively contrasted. At top, a blue sky, whose depth is heightened by the introduction of two or three stars of pale brightness; at bottom, a rich crimson drapery; whilst the central parts are occupied with flesh tints, and some pale green and other occasional colours of draperies. "The Mother's Hope" is an agreeable study, of a young parent enjoying with heartfelt pride the gambols of her first infant, who kicks up his heels in a manner at once natural and edifying. The expression is good, and the treatment clever; but the effect of the whole as a picture is somewhat marred by the colouring, which wants the depth of tone and massiveness which characterise the companion picture; and certainly, considering the extent of canvass occupied by the flesh tints, they are not well set off by the drabs and other undecided hues by which they are surrounded.

Marshall, whose "Shepherd's Daughter" we engraved in our last, has another very pleasing little picture (No. 471), "An Absorbing Story." A young girl sent to fetch water is sitting very comfortably by the side of the spring with a book in her hand, which entirely engrosses her attention. The face has an agreeable expression, and the



EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—"LADY AND CHILD."—PAINTED BY H. LEJEUNE.

whole of the work is very prettily treated.

Our friend G. Cruikshank presents us with an extraordinary piece of diablerie (No. 421), "Tam O'Shanter" gazing at the dance of warlocks and witches. The monsters of the poet's fancy, crowding and rioting in strange confusion, exhibit every possible variety of serio-comic feature and expression. A lurid glare pervades the scene, evidently borrowed from the red fire of the theatres.

Frost, who paints the human form with great carefulness, and, if not with the same power as Etty, with more of softness and delicacy, has two very beautiful subjects, miniature size—No. 373, "Galatea," and No. 389, "Wood Nymphs," styled "a sketch." The flesh in both, as to tint and texture, is executed with wonderful reality and brilliancy; and in the latter the grouping is clever, and the various colours of drapery, foliage, &c. judiciously selected and disposed.

A. Rowan, who, we believe, is a very young artist, exhibits a couple of little works which do him great credit, and hold out promise of far better things to come. No. 530 is a "Repose," the composition of which is good in style, evidencing study, and a respect for the dignity of the subject. The colouring, however, of the draperies is too heavy, too local, and might be subdued by a little more attention to the principles of chiaroscuro. No. 380, "Israel Blessing Joseph's Sons," is still more creditable in design than the preceding. Israel is supported on his couch in a sitting position by a black slave, on the right of the picture; whilst Joseph, on the other side, is attired in a rich white robe, embroidered in the Oriental style—an arrangement of some originality, and not displeasing. The grouping of the figures is simple, but effective. The finish, particularly in parts of minute detail, is wrought with great neatness and accuracy. This artist has commenced in a good, but much neglected school, and we would encourage him to stick to it, and to go on improving upon what has been already so creditably accomplished.

We described P. Goodall's little picture of the "Love-letter" in our last, and we this week have the pleasure of producing an engraving of it. Without repeating our former observations, we will merely point to the general arrangements of the design: on the left is the lassie, who has just received a letter from some distant admirer; perhaps she has had too many admirers, or the suspected correspondent on the present occasion is not to her mother's taste, for she looks at her daughter askance and ill at ease from the opposite side of the picture. The post-boy and his pony, neither of whom concern themselves much about the love-letter, the writer, or its recipient, occupy the centre of the piece, in which they form an agreeable feature. The poultry and various etceteras of a farm-yard are introduced with a lavish and successful hand.



EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—"THE LOVE-LETTER."—PAINTED BY F. GOODALL



THOMAS MOORE.

AFTER a long, a prosperous, and a brilliant literary and social career, Tom Moore—the poet of Love and Fancy—the most musical of song-writers—the most sparkling of political epigrammatists—the gayest and the happiest labourer in the most florid and fanciful of the

atmosphere in which they were exhibited. In certain departments of mental exertion, in vivacious and scintillating fancy, ever calling up in endless array new and sparkling imagery, and new and highly-coloured illustration—in elegance and tenderness of thought—frequently attaining, not to the deepest, but the gentlest and the most winning degree of pathos; and in the wonderful power which he possessed of musical diction, of handling our stern and rugged language, so as to make melody of the very words—in all these respects Moore has no rival near the throne. What Moore wants is just what prevents his being one of the very greatest poets: he has not serene and high-soaring imagination or severe and massive contemplation. He is the poet of the senses, rather than of the mind. Revelling in every gay and glittering sight, and sweet and musical sound, he meddles not with the deep secrets of the heart, or the heroic struggles of strong and noble minds. Yet, if Moore is not an orb of Shakspearian or Byronic lustre, he shines brightly near. He is, indeed, to Shakspeare what Anacreon was to Homer.

Thomas Moore, the son of a grocer in Aungier street, Dublin, was born in 1780. Like Pope, he lisped in numbers, and at thirteen years of age had written printed sonnets. Just at the proper moment for Moore, Catholic students were permitted to enter the Dublin University, and the youthful poet took advantage of the relaxation. He could not obtain a degree, but his verses obtained notice and praise. The horizon was now at once brightening and darkening over Ireland, as the glare and the smoke of the great Revolution ascended the firmament. Young Moore, as might be expected, became a democrat, and hymned the independence of the Green Isle, and wrote in feeling verse of Emmet. In his twentieth year Moore proceeded to London to study law, and to publish his translation of the poems of Anacreon. The latter was dedicated to the Prince Regent, per favour of Earl Moira; and with its appearance commenced the cosmopolite existence of Moore. In 1801 Mr. Thomas Little published his lucubrations. "Virtue, with her zone loosened," as he phrased it, was more tolerantly received in these *Régence* days than she would be now; but Moore lived to be heartily ashamed of the brilliant escapade. A couple of years afterwards the poet stepped into place—a place utterly

unfitted for him, in Bermuda—where he promptly appointed a deputy, made a run through the States, and returned not pleased with the rough republicanism of the western world. A couple of volumes of odes



BIRTH-PLACE OF THE LATE THOMAS MOORE, NO. 12, AUNGIER-STREET, DUBLIN.

realms of letters—has gone to rejoin the members of that departed galaxy of poetic talent in which he was one of the brightest lights, and of which he was, also, the longest survivor. Foremost, indeed, in the brilliant group of poets who ushered in the present century, and perfectly original and unapproachable in his own particular line, Moore's talents shone out vivid and lustrous, even in the luminous

*Sloputer
Feb 11*

Sir - I think it right even thus late, to acknowledge and thank you for a copy of the Illustrated London News, which I have for granted, came from your office, and in which it was not till yesterday (owing to our attention having been solely occupied by the wood-cuts) that either myself or any of my family discovered the very kind and (I should hope for your papers sake) interesting notice which you have done us the honour to take of our poor old homely cottage at Brayfield. My family wrote has been sadly thinned since then, but the few that remain feel and thank you for your kind regards.

I have the honour to be
Your obliged Servant
Thomas Moore

and epistles commemorated his transatlantic travels. In 1806 occurred the well-remembered quarrel and bloodless duel with Jeffrey; and the repetition of the story, in "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," first led to a quarrel, and thence to an enduring friendship between Byron and Moore. Some serious satiric poetry, in which Catullus aspired to be Juvenal, appeared, and then Moore tried with more success a lighter strain. The "Twopenny Post-bag" set all the world, even the victims, laughing. The piquancy of Moore's political satire is admirable. His hits are home; while, from the flow of the nicely-balanced verse, every stanza reads as if the whole structure of the language had been expressly arranged for the convenience of the poet.

Moore commenced in 1807, and continued till as late as 1834, the publication of those "Irish Melodies" which will know no decrease in their popularity until the very taste for harmony and song shall itself fade away. Vain is it now, and truly vain would it be here, to enter upon a criticism of these all-cherished "Melodies;"—vain to show that Shakspeare, when he fashioned love songs, spoke with truer, deeper, pathos; or that Burns, when upon the same theme, in greater strain, called around him the night with its raven plumage to shade the intensity of those transports which made him write with angel pen.

Moore had none of this force, nor would it have suited his purpose. His songs had wonderful combination with the beautiful music of his country—a music which, to use his own words, has "the tone of defiance succeeded by the languor of despondency; a burst of turbulence dying away into softness. The sorrows of one moment lost in the levity of the next, and all that romantic mixture of mirth and sadness, which is naturally produced by the efforts of a lively temperament to take off or forget the wrongs which lie upon it." And oh! how Ireland has loved these melodies of Moore! They came upon her in a time of despondency to touch the chord of her pride, and warm the life-blood that was chill about her heart. Her gratitude has been as lasting as her satisfaction. The people of the green isle may differ and dispute on almost every thing, but there is no diversity in their ardent, undying admiration of Thomas Moore. England has largely shared in this enthusiasm, and Scotland too. It may be truly said, that throughout the realm there scarcely passes one social evening, one convivial meeting, where music will not at once bring with it the melodies of Moore. In Italy, in France, in Russia, in Persia, everywhere where harmony has its devotees, there will you hear these Irish melodies, either translated or in their original language. Allowing the truth of this, it would be as futile as it is unsuitable, at a moment when the poet's soul of music has but just fled, to carp and comment on those productions which have given their author the whole breadth and depth of civilisation for his fame.

In 1817 another brilliant work of Moore appeared. Messrs. Longman, the publishers, agreed to give three thousand guineas for an Eastern poem. Moore retired to the banks of the Dove, imbued himself with Oriental reading, and in three years produced "Lalla Rookh." Its success was splendid. It struck a new key, and poured upon the world a dazzling flood of gorgeous Eastern illustration and imagery. Old Orientalists could not understand how such a poem could have been written by a man who had never ridden on an elephant, or reclined beneath a palm-tree; while the extraordinary mingling of glittering pageantry with a lulling, luscious, luxurious warmth of idea, took by storm the dazzled brains of the British public.

After the literary triumph of "Lalla Rookh" Moore went twice abroad; the first time with the poet Rogers, the second with Lord John Russell, when he proceeded to Genoa, and at Venice visited Lord Byron, with whom his friendship continued unimpaired till death divided them. Returning from Rome, Moore took up his abode in Paris, and resided there till 1822. He produced at this time "The Loves of the Angels," and the "Fables of the Holy Alliance."

Soon after his coming back to England he settled in graceful retirement at a cottage called Sloperton, in the immediate vicinity of the beautiful demesne of Bowood, the seat of his ever constant friend the Marquis of Lansdowne. Here he passed the greater portion of the rest of his life in the midst of his friends, the charm and delight of them all. Lord Lansdowne will be for ever associated with the fame of Moore, as are Glencairn with that of Burns, and Southampton with that of Shakspeare. Bowood, with its splendid library, its lovely walks, and its princely hospitalities, was at all times open to the poet, and here he spent the happiest hours of his declining years.

In 1825 Moore appeared as a prose writer. The life of Sheridan was his first biography. That of Byron, infinitely superior to the other, came out in 1830; and the following year he published the "Memoirs of Lord Edward Fitzgerald." Besides these biographical efforts, Moore wrote more than one controversial and historical work; and in 1827 he produced "The Epicurean," a prose story, intended to have been verse, in many respects the most elevated work of his pen. Love here becomes more spiritualized than she had been with him before; and the whole tone and tenor of the romance are of an inspiring and ennobling character.

In later days Moore occasionally contributed squibs, with much of the old sparkle, on passing events of the day, principally to the columns of the *Morning Chronicle*. It is also known that he had made considerable progress in a diary of his life, when unhappily he had to experience the lot that had before befallen another genius of Ireland, Dean Swift: darkness came down upon that brain so long and so brightly lit by the fires of wit and fancy. Of late years the poet's existence was but physical, so that his departure, which occurred on the 26th ultimo, brought the less of sorrow with it. Mrs. Moore survives her husband. She was a Miss Dyke—a lady of beauty, amiability, and much firmness and decision of character. None of the four children of the poet survive him. One son for some time was a pupil with a French translator of his father's verse, M. Bertrand, a professor of high literary fame at, and now Mayor of, Caen, in Normandy. A son of Moore's died in the French military service at Algiers.

We have scarcely alluded to the politics of the poet, but we cannot quit the subject without recording that throughout his life he was a staunch and consistent liberal. His birth, his creed, his nearest and dearest associations led him into close and cordial alliance with those whose policy, aloof from extremes, suited both his gentle disposition and his violent love of freedom. Under these circumstances, the pension conferred on him by a Whig Government was the natural mark of regard and consideration for him. Moore spoke as he felt of the wrongs of Erin, and he playfully satirized the foibles of the opponents of his own opinions: still, his very political bias was upright and gentlemanly; he cherished neither harm nor hate; the kindness of his soul was in all he said or did, and he truly, warmly cherished those themes he doated on—the amenities of social life, the ardour of patriotism, and the softness of woman's love. The lines which he himself paraphrased for the tomb of that ancient poet, whom he resembled as closely as the better Christian can the baser heathen, might well appear to his own memory. We conclude with them:—

O stranger, if Anacreon's shell
Has ever taught thy heart to swell
With passion's throbs or pleasure's sigh,
In play turn, as wandering night,
And drop thy goblet's richest tear
In exquisite libation here!

The remains of this gifted poet were on Wednesday consigned to their last resting-place, in a vault on the north side of the churchyard of Bromham, a village lying half a mile to the left of the turnpike-road leading from Devizes to Chippenham, and four miles from the former place. The stone covering the poet's ashes records the deaths of two of his children:—"Anastasia Mary Moore, born March 16, 1813, died March 8, 1829; also her brother, John Russell Moore, died Nov. 23, 1842, aged 19 years." When the popularity of Moore as a writer is considered, it is a matter of surprise that more persons were not present at the funeral; but beyond the idlers of the village, who usually congregate on such occasions, there were but few, and these for the most part, from the neighbouring towns of Devizes and Melksham. The hearse, containing the body, and followed by one mourning coach only, containing R. H. Brabant, Esq., M.D.; the Rev. H. Drury, G. C. Kendrick, Esq., and the representative of H. F. Talbot, Esq., personal friends of the deceased, arrived at the church soon after one. The service was performed by the Rev. E. T. Edgell. The coffin, covered with black cloth, and bearing the simple inscription, "THOMAS MOORE, born May 28, 1779; died February 25, 1852, aged 72 years," was

lowered into the vault. The spectators quitted the spot, and the churchyard soon assumed its usual quiet appearance.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Beneath the portrait of Moore, upon the preceding page, is a view of Sloperton, whence is dated the accompanying letter, addressed to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, February 22, 1843. The engraving therein referred to shows Moore's cottage at Mayfield, a secluded village on the Staffordshire bank of the river Dove, about two miles from Ashbourne. (See the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 31.) An engraving of Sloperton, with some interesting details of the poet's retirement, appeared in No. 51. The birthplace of Moore, 12, Aungier-street, Dublin, engraved also upon the previous page, is from a recent sketch: here lived Moore's father, who was a grocer, and the same business is still carried on in the premises. The poet, some years since, pointed out to a friend of our Artist the above house as his birthplace; and the room in which he first saw the light is still shown.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES COCKBURN, B.T., G.C.H., OF LANGTON CO. BERWICK.



Peebles, and brother of the gallant Admiral Sir George Cockburn, who now inherits the family honours.

In 1806 Sir James was appointed Under-Secretary of State; in 1807, Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Curaçoa; and, in 1811, Governor of Bermuda. At the time of his death he was one of the Income-tax Commissioners. He married Mariana, eldest daughter of John Viscount Hereford, and leaves by her an only child, Mariana Augusta, wife of Sir James John Hamilton, Bart.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, late Attorney-General, is nephew of the Baronet of Langton.

SIR JOHN WYLDBORE SMITH, BART., OF SYDLING ST. NICHOLAS, COUNTY OF DORSET.

This venerable Baronet died at his seat, the Down House, Dorsetshire, on the 26th ult., in the 82d year of his age. He was the son of John Smith, Esq., High Sheriff of Dorset in 1772, who was created a Baronet in 1774 as of "Sydling St. Nicholas," having inherited the very extensive estates of his kinsman, Alderman Sir William Smith, of that place. Sir John was born on the 19th May, 1770, and married, May 13, 1797, Elizabeth Anne, second daughter and co-heir of the Rev. James Marriott, D.C.L., of Horsmonden, by whom (who died in 1847, aged 77) he had six sons and two daughters. Of the former, the eldest is now Sir John James Smith, third Baronet; and the second (having taken his mother's name) is the present Rev. William Smith Marriott, of Horsmonden, in Kent.



JAMES BURNES, ESQ.

This gentleman died at his residence, Brunton-place, Edinburgh, on the 15th ult. He was the son of James Burnes, solicitor, in Montrose, who was the son of James Burnes, the elder brother of William, the father of Robert Burns the poet. Mr. Burnes, the subject of this notice, married, early, Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Glegg, Esq., Provost of Montrose, by whom he had a numerous family, two of whom, Sir Alexander and Charles, were the first victims of the fatal outbreak at Cabul, in November, 1841.

Mr. James Burnes was in the commission of the peace of Forfarshire for upwards of forty years; his defence, in the Convention of Burghs, of the privileges of Dundee, procured his being elected an honorary Burgess of that city; and he was for several years chief magistrate of this his native town.

ARCHBISHOP MURRAY.

The Most Rev. Daniel Murray, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, was one of those ministers of God whose virtuous character, amiable disposition, and dignified bearing bring peace and good-will to all Christian men. During the forty years that he exercised his episcopal functions, he won and retained the love and respect of all people in Ireland. This venerable and excellent Prelate was the son of respectable parents. He was born in the parish of Redcross, near Blessington, in the county of Wicklow, on the 18th of April, 1768. Having received the rudiments of education from the Very Rev. Dr. Betagh, he set out, while yet in boyhood, for Spain, then one of those countries which opened their seminaries to bestow on the candidates for the priesthood in Ireland that education which was denied them at home. In the Irish College of the University of Salamanca he acquired a sound knowledge of theology and the sacred sciences, which, in the maturity of later years, he perfected to a very high degree. He was consecrated priest in the year 1790, at Salamanca, shortly after which he returned to Ireland. He commenced his ministry as curate of a county Wicklow parish. He was shortly removed thence to Dublin, where he successively filled the post of curate in the chapels of St. Paul, Arran-quay; St. Andrew, Townsend-street; and ultimately of St. Mary, Liffey-street.

Dr. Troy, who preceded Dr. Murray in the Roman Catholic see of Dublin, having occupied the Episcopal chair for above thirty years, and having been weighed down by age and infirmity, Pius VII. nominated Dr. Murray his coadjutor; and, in the month of Nov., 1809, the latter was consecrated Archbishop of Hieropolis in partibus infidelium, with right of succession to the see of Dublin on the decease of the venerable prelate whom he was called on to assist. For fourteen years Dr. Murray discharged the onerous duties of coadjutor to Dr. Troy, and upon his death, which took place in the year 1823, he succeeded him in the see of Dublin.

During the struggle for Catholic Emancipation, Dr. Murray was distinguished for his opposition to the veto, and his uncompromising attachment to the liberties of his Church. Nominated by the Irish Bishops, he journeyed twice to Rome to protest against Quarantotti's rescript submitting to the veto, and also, the first time, to congratulate Pius VII. on his liberation from captivity.

In 1825 his Grace was, with the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle and other prelates, examined before a committee of the House of Lords on Catholic doctrine and discipline. After the obtaining of Catholic Emancipation in 1829, he withdrew from political life. On the appointment of the new Commissioners of Education, he was nominated one of that body, the duties of which he continued zealously to discharge up to the day when he was seized with the attack which terminated in his decease.

The Prelate was during his praiseworthy career ever held in high favour and esteem by each successive Viceroy of Ireland; and, on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Dublin, he was one of the chosen guests who had the honour of dining with her Majesty at the Castle. It is reported that the Queen expressed at the time how much she was struck by the venerable and saintly appearance of the Archbishop.

To the deep regret of all parties, the most Rev. Dr. Murray died on the 26th ultimo, at his residence in Mountjoy-square, Dublin. His demise, which was somewhat sudden, is supposed to have been accelerated by the fatigue he underwent the previous Monday in assisting at the celebration of a service in the Church of St. Francis Xavier for the repose of the soul of the late Richard Lalor Sheil.

SIR JOHN CUNINGHAM FAIRLIE, BART., OF FAIRLIE AND ROBERT-LAND.

The death of this Baronet, the seventh in succession, occurred at Fairlie House, Ayrshire, on the 28th ult. Sir John was born 29th July, 1779, and married, 8th August, 1803, Janet-Lucetta, daughter of John Wallace of Kelly, Esq., a lineal descendant of the ancient Scottish family to which belonged the renowned Sir William Wallace. The Baronetcy enjoyed by the deceased was conferred, in 1630, on David Cunningham of Robertland, a descendant of the noble House of Glencairn, who held the office of Master of the Works to King James VI. The ancestral name of Fairlie was adopted by Sir John's father, Sir William, the 11th Baronet, in right of his mother, Margaret, daughter of William Fairlie, Esq., of that ilk.

Leaving no issue, Sir John is succeeded by his brother, now Sir Charles Cunningham Fairlie, Bart., who married, in 1806, Fanny, third daughter of the late Sir John Call, Bart., of Whiteford, Cornwall.

COLONEL CRADOCK.

SHELDON CRADOCK, Esq., of Harforth, near Richmond, Yorkshire, late Colonel of the North York Militia (previously held by Lord Dundas, father of the Earl of Zetland, and now by the Duke of Leeds), died on the 19th ult., in the 75th year of his age. Col. Cradock represented Camelford in Parliament before the Reform Bill, but since then he gave his entire attention to his estates, and his management of them was admirable. His stock had a great reputation both at

home and abroad; his fine breed of short-horned Durham cattle being well known in this country and the colonies.

Col. Cradock was representative of the ancient and knightly line of the Cradocks of Durham, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, and Somerset. The present Lord Howden is a branch of this family. Col. Cradock was an excellent landlord.

ROBERT CARY ELWES, ESQ., OF GREAT BILLING, COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

The death of this gentleman, one of the great landed proprietors of Northamptonshire, occurred at Bigby, county of Lincoln, on the 10th instant. He was in his 80th year. The family of Elwes, of Great Billing, descends from Geoffrey Elwes, alderman of London, uncle of Sir Gervase Elwes, Lieutenant of the Tower at the time Sir Thomas Overbury was murdered there. From one of its younger sons sprang the baronets Elwes, whose representative, John Elwes, was so well known as "Elwes the Miser," and so distinguished for integrity, generosity, and parsimony.

Mr. Elwes, whose decease we record, inherited from his father, in 1782, the lands of Throcking, in Herts; but, in 1789, he sold that property to George Wood, Esq., of London, and purchased from Lord Frederick Cavendish the splendid mansion and estate of Great Billing. He married, first, 12th October, 1797, Caroline, daughter of Charles, first Lord Yarborough, and by her (who died in 1815) had issue four sons and two daughters, the eldest of the former being the present Charles Cary Elwes, Esq., of Great Billing. He married, secondly, in 1814, Jane Marianne, only daughter of the Rev. Richard Sykes, of West Ella, county of York, by whom he had four sons.

GEORGE DOWDESWELL, ESQ., OF REDMARLY, COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Mr. DOWDESWELL died on the 6th inst., at his residence, the Down House, Redmarly, aged 87. Early in life he went to the East Indies, in the civil service, and eventually rose to the elevated situation of a member of the Supreme Council, acting, for some months during the absence of the Governor-General from Calcutta, as Deputy-Governor of Fort William and Vice-President in Council. His father, George Dowdeswell, M.D., was brother of the Right Hon. Edmund Dowdeswell, of Paul Court, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Rockingham Administration, whose epitaph by Edmund Burke is so much admired.

WILLIAM HENRY OXBERRY.

This popular comedian was the son of the once eminent actor Oxberry, and was born in Brownlow-street, Bloomsbury, on the 21st of April, 1808. He was educated at Merchant Tailors' school; and subsequently studied with an artist, and in a lawyer's office. At length he was apprenticed to a surgeon; and was asked by Sir Astley Cooper, during an examination, whether, "when he saw his father convulse the audience with laughter, he felt no ambition to tread in his shoes?" No doubt he did, for he soon after made his essay at the Rawstone-street private theatre, in the character of *Abel Day*, which he performed to the *Captain Careless* of Mr. F. Matthews. His public commencement was deferred till the 17th March, 1825, for the Olympic, in the part of *Sam Snipes*, in the farce of "The High Road to Marriage." He remained not long there, however, but took a situation under Mr. Leigh Hunt, on the *Examiner*. Shortly afterwards he returned to the stage, and went on a provincial tour, and finally appeared in London in 1832 at the Strand Theatre, as *Fathom*, in "The Hunchback." Since that period Mr. Oxberry was seen with credit in turn at every theatre in the metropolis. On the 11th Dec., 1831, he married Miss Ellen Malcombe Lancaster. He also became manager of the English Opera-House, but was not successful. The loss of his wife, too, was a sad misfortune. His subsequent career was not prosperous. Lately, owing to ill-health, his engagements were few, and his circumstances much impoverished. His early friend, Mr. Frank Matthews, took a great interest in his affairs, and very recently represented his case to the eminent manager, Charles M'Wha, who most generously volunteered to engage him. At this period poor Oxberry was literally starving. Consumption rendered at last all efforts vain: Oxberry died on the 28th ult. Mr. C. Matthews, determined that his benevolent intent on shall not be entirely defeated by the death of its object, proposes, we understand, to devote one night's salary of himself and such other employees at the Lyceum Theatre as agree to it, for the benefit of Mr. Oxberry's three children. Oxberry was interred yesterday, by his wife's side, in Kensal Green Cemetery.

A special probate of the will, with five codicils, of his Grace the most noble Henry Pelham Duke of Newcastle, K.G., has been granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to the present Duke of Newcastle (late Earl of Lincoln), the son and sole executor. The will bears date in 1814 is of great length, being contained in twenty-eight sheets of paper, closely written; the codicils have been much altered, and no less than eight affidavits were made in support of them. The estates in the counties of Northampton, Derby, and York are devised to the present Duke; and those in Wales, as well as the Workshop and Shire Oaks estates, his Grace has bequeathed to his son Charles. When the late Duke came into possession of the inheritance, his Grace describes it as amounting to £25,000 per annum, but which he raised to upwards of £40,000 per annum, and there are estates connected with the succession of the value of £400,000. The personalty within the province of Canterbury was valued at £50,000.

The will of the late Rev. E. Ellerton, D.D., Senior Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford University, has just been proved, by which he leaves to the president and scholars of Magdalen College, a freehold estate at Lipscombe, to found two Hebrew scholarships, and for the purchase of books for the college library. Also bequeaths to six parishes a legacy of £10 to each, one-half to be laid out in the purchase of Bibles and Prayer-books, the other in bread. To the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £100; a liberal bequest to the Rev. C. Townsend, in addition to a legacy to him as an executor with the Rev. John Calcott. There are numerous bequests to his relatives and friends. The residue is divided among nephews and nieces. The personalty was valued at £8000.

REQUESTS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—Miss Anne Davies, of Pentonville, has bequeathed to the Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, £500; Church Pastoral Aid Society, £500; National Benevolent Institution, £500; London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, £400; Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, 40 guineas; and Church Missionary Society, 20 guineas.—The late Miss Sarah Martin, of Clapham, has left to the London Missionary Society 19 guineas; and to the Church Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible, and the London City Missionary, 10 guineas each.—Mr. John West, of Hatton-garden, has left to the Military and Naval Bible Society, £50; and to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £50.—A legacy of 100 guineas from the late Joseph Roberts, Esq., has been left to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, Dean-street, Soho.—The late Rev. John Clavering, of Moreton-Morell, amongst other bequests, has left £1000 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; £500 to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; £500 to the Worcester Diocesan Church Building Society; and £2000 towards the augmentation of the living of Moreton Morell, of which during the space of forty-eight years he had been the incumbent.—Mr. George Coutts, late of Wellington, Somerset, has bequeathed £100 to the poor of Christ Church, Newgate-street, £50 to the Master Bakers' Pension Society, and £50 to the Bakers' Almshouses.

THE "AMAZON."—The arrival of the last West India steamer, without bringing any more news of the crew and passengers of the *Amazon*, and the announcement of the fact that the barque which was supposed to be near the burning ship was spoken two days after the catastrophe, and communicated no intelligence that she had any of the missing crew or passengers on board, have almost destroyed the last vestige of hope that any more are saved. Mrs. Symons, the widow of the unfortunate commander, has left Southampton for Newcastle. Her brothers are some of the most eminent merchants in Jamaica. Miss Brady, the sister of the Admiralty agent, is, it is feared, incurably afflicted. The shock and loss she has sustained have proved too much for her mind and frame. Miss Smith, one of the passengers who was saved, and whose heroic conduct was the means of her own and other lives being preserved, is still at the Mayor of Southampton's residence at Winchester, where she has found a hospitable asylum. She has been treated with the utmost kindness as well by the nobility, gentry, and clergy of the neighbourhood of Winchester. She is occasionally afflicted with hysterical affections, the result of great mental excitement and agony. A Sunday or two ago a report was given out in Southampton that twenty-eight more of the *Amazon* people had been saved. This report flew through the town, and into the churches, from whence it was even announced from some of the pulpits. The friends and relatives of the loss were in a state of the greatest excitement, but the report turned out a cruel hoax. The *Amazon* fund now amounts to £9500.

MAILS FOR THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—The following notice has been issued by command of the Postmaster-General:—"Her Majesty's Government having renewed their contract with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, for the conveyance of the mails twice a month, instead of once a month as formerly, between Panama, Calao, and Valparaiso, the new arrangement will commence in connexion with the outward West India mail of the 2d March next; and mails for the western coast of South America will be forwarded thenceforward by the West India packets leaving Southampton for Calao, on the mornings of the 2d and 17th of each month. When, however, the 2d or 17th of the month falls on a Sunday, the mails for the Pacific, as well as those for the West Indies, will be despatched on the following morning. Permission has been given for the packets of the Pacific Company to call at the undermentioned ports:—New Granada: Buenaventura. Peru: Payta, Callao, Pisco, Islay, Arica, Yquique. Bolivia: Cobija. Chili: Cadara, Hnasco, Coquimbo, Valparaiso. The rate of postage chargeable upon letters for new Granada will be 1s. the half-ounce, &c.; and upon letters addressed to any other part of the western coast of South America the postage will be 2s., when not exceeding half an ounce in weight; 4s. when above half an ounce, and not exceeding an ounce; and so on, according to the scale for charging inland letters. Newspapers addressed to the states of New Granada, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru will be forwarded free from postage, as at present. Newspapers addressed to Chili will be liable to a rate of 4s. each.

FEMALE EMIGRATION SOCIETY.—On Saturday an interesting band of emigrants, composed of fifty young women, under the superintendence of Mr. Haley, secretary to the society, was despatched to Australia by the ship *Fortitude*, from Gravesend. They were accompanied on board by Mrs. Sidney Herbert and Mrs. Stuart-Wentley, the patronesses of this most benevolent undertaking, and every precaution was taken to provide them with the necessary comforts on their long voyage. These two distinguished ladies also provided each of the emigrants with a parcel of books and stationery, and saw them reloaded with a substantial dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding previous to their departure.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 inches on two days of the week except the last two: it was highest on Monday, when was 35.505 inches; on Sunday it was 33.391 inches; on Tuesday, 33.316 inch. The mean of the week was 30.160 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 57.9 degrees, which is 2 degrees below the average of corresponding weeks in ten years. The mean daily temperature was below the average every day except Saturday. The wind blew from the N.E. till Saturday, when it changed to W.S.W.

The total sum paid out of the Consolidated Fund under the acts 1 and 3 Will. 4, c. 121, and 6 and 7 Will. 4, c. 94, for interest and sinking fund on the part of the Greek loan guaranteed by this country, under the authority of those acts, from 1843 to 1851 inclusive, amounted to £108,317 5s. 3d. Of this sum the Greek Government repaid £23,343 10s. 2d. in 1847, and £7,740 13s. 6d. in 1848, leaving a balance of £77,762 15s. 9d. unpaid.

On Wednesday the fourth annual *soirée* of the Whittington Club, commemorating the founding of the institution, was held; Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., the president, took the chair upon the occasion. Mr. Mowat, M.P.; Miss M. E. and several other friends of the institution were present.

THE FATAL INUNDATION AT HOLMFIRTH.



VIEW OF THE BILBERRY RESERVOIR, LOOKING DOWN THE VALLEY, SHEWING THE REMAINS OF THE EMBANKMENT.



THE UPPER MILL, SHOWING THE REMAINS OF THE DYE-HOUSE.



THE LOWER MILL.



VIEW OF THE RESERVOIR FROM BELOW, LOOKING TOWARDS THE HILLS.



THE VILLAGE OF HOLMFIRTH, FROM VICTORIA-BRIDGE.

THE FATAL INUNDATION AT HOLMFIRTH.

After a patient investigation into the whole circumstances attending this dreadful catastrophe, a coroner's jury have felt themselves constrained to pass a heavy censure upon the commissioners under whose management the Holme reservoirs were constructed and worked. On Friday, the 27th ult., after a sitting of five days duration, the following emphatic verdict was handed in to the coroner by the foreman, on behalf of himself and fourteen fellow-jurymen:—

We find that the deceased persons came to their deaths by drowning, caused by the bursting of the Bilberry reservoir. We also find that the Bilberry reservoir was defective in its original construction, and that the commissioners, the engineer, and the overlooker were greatly culpable in not seeing to the proper regulation of the works; and we also find that the commissioners, in permitting the Bilberry reservoir to remain for several years in a dangerous state, with a full knowledge thereof, and not lowering the waste pit, have been guilty of great and culpable negligence; and we regret that the reservoir being under the management of a corporation prevents us bringing in a verdict of manslaughter, as we are convinced that the gross and culpable negligence of the commissioners would have subjected them to such a verdict had they been in the position of an individual or firm. We also hope that the Legislature will take into its most serious consideration the propriety of making provision for the protection of the lives and properties of



RUINS OF BROADBENT'S (CHARLESWORTH'S) MILL.

her Majesty's subjects exposed to danger from reservoirs placed by corporations similar to those under the charge of the Holme Reservoir Commissioners.

The evidence of the various witnesses disclosed the existence of so large an amount of neglect and carelessness, that the severity of the above finding can be no matter of surprise; indeed, it is impossible to avoid a feeling of regret that the Commissioners cannot be made legally responsible for the heavy suffering and loss which has been entailed upon innocent individuals through their fatal recklessness. Of the degree of blame attached to these gentlemen a fair estimate may be gathered from the very clear and valuable report made by Captain Moody, the Government Inspector, (upon which, no doubt, the verdict of the jury was in a great measure framed). After expressing his opinion that the immediate cause of the catastrophe was the middle portion of the embankment, or dam being lower than the top of the waste water pit (as shown in the accompanying Engraving), the gallant Captain said:—

This waste pit is designed to carry off the waste or flood water, but the top of the embankment having sunk below the top of the pit, and being suffered to remain so, the flood waters had no proper or sufficient escape, but went over the dam, which, as a necessary consequence, gave way. In the evidence before you mention has been made of a spring, or different leaks, and defective workmanship, but so long as the level of the dam was below the level of the waste pit, and



VIEW FROM MILL-HILL, TOWARDS VICTORIA-BRIDGE.

the flood suffered to pour over the top of an embankment of this kind, it would give way, though there were no springs, no leaks, and though the best quality of "pudding" was put in as water tight as possible. It would give way, though not so simultaneously, from top to bottom; it would be slower in its operation, but still quick enough to form a flood of terribly destructive effects in its course.

After describing the mode of constructing reservoirs of a similar character to the "Bilberry," and pointing out, in the formation of the dam, that the best materials only should be used, Captain Moody said:—

In the construction of the Bilberry dam this careful selection has not been made. The material is similar on both sides, and loose in its nature. The inner portion is permeable throughout; and, instead of the part next to the puddle-dam being closely rammed, and almost puddle in its character, a dry, open, rubble wall, or backing, appears to have been carried up from the bottom, on both sides of the puddle-dam, inviting the water, as it were, to act on the whole inner surface of the puddle, and to escape with greater ease at any leaks or fissures arising from settlement or bad execution of the work. In flowing over the top of the dam (which it ought not, if the waste pit was in a position to act), the water would flow down through this dry rubble to the very bottom, and, acting on any cavities, or porous or weak portions at that part of the embankment, would act with immense hydraulic pressure—in fact, on the principle of a hydraulic ram. In the case before us you have it in evidence, that the water, before passing over the outer surface of the dam did pour down thus for half an hour, and also acting on the water which was forcing its way through leaks and a spring at the bottom, the dam boiled up in the centre, as the witness stated, and burst out from the bottom almost simultaneously with breaking away in masses from the top. It was thus the whole dam gave way, and the volume of water in the reservoir burst forth at once.

Referring to the spring stated to have been discovered in the trench under the embankment, Captain Moody referred to the fact proved in evidence, that it was not led away by any of the usual and necessary modes, but

That very objectionable plans were resorted to in the hope of choking it up, or "weighting it down." But it was not to be "weighted down;" it rose as the work rose, materially infusing the lower portion of the puddle, making it weak and bad, of a nature easily to be worked away with the water of the spring, as the latter forced itself through the outer part of the embankment like a little rill of water issuing from the foot. At times this rill was clear, and at times muddy and yellow. The muddiness varied with the head of water in the reservoir. To the weak nature of the puddle at the base, and the washing away from time to time by the continuous run of water from the spring under the bottom of it, the great settlement of the puddle dam in the centre is to be attributed, a settlement which continued to go on during the construction, and after the dam had been raised to the height required in the specification. Of late years the settling down appears to have gradually ceased; doubtless the soft puddle had been nearly all squeezed out, and then would probably commence a different mode of action, leaks increasing in size, and unequal settlements causing fractures.

Captain Moody concluded his observation with this emphatic warning to the inhabitants of Holmfrith:—

In this neighbourhood there are many mountain reservoirs receiving floods of water, impounded by lofty dams; pray don't look upon them and treat them like mill-dams or fish-ponds. They are engines of mighty force, strong in aid of your industry to augment your wealth, and terrible in their power to destroy if mismanaged or neglected. The fact must be indelibly impressed on the minds of all the dwellers in Holmfrith.

At the conclusion of the gallant Captain's observations the audience broke out into a general buzz of approbation.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 14th ult. contained a series of Engravings from sketches made upon the spot, within a few hours after the catastrophe. We this week present our readers with other Illustrations, taken by one of our own Artists, from which a more accurate idea of the site of the reservoir and of the destructive ravages of the inundation may be gained.

The first Engraving is sketched from the heights above the Reservoir, showing the breach in the embankment or dam, and the waste pit tower rising above the level of the embankment.

The second large Sketch is taken from the bed of the Reservoir, looking towards the hilly range, crowned by Holme Moss, from which the Bilberry reservoir derived its supply of water, through the two dykes or becks shown in the Illustration.

The third large Sketch is a view of the village of Holmfrith from Victoria Bridge, and shows the awful *débris* occasioned by the inundation.

The fourth Illustration is taken from a point of the village known as "Mill Hill," upon which stands the White Hart hostelry, the host of which (Mr. W. Dyson), after narrowly escaping being drowned, exerted himself in a very extraordinary manner in the preservation of his neighbours.

The ruins of two large factories, known as the "Upper Mill" and the "Lower Mill," and a third vignette of "Charlesworth's Mill," also partially destroyed by the flood, complete the series.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DISCOVERY OF SILVER LEAD MINES IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.—In the neighbourhood of Caerphilly, Monmouthshire, some very valuable mines of silver lead ore have just been discovered. The discovery was made by a charcoal burner, who, on levelling the ground for the purpose of raising his hut, had occasion to remove a small tree, and whilst doing so found a large mass of the ore in close proximity to the surface. This was upwards of ten tons in weight, and since then the company who are working the mine have found much larger quantities. A pit and levels are being sunk and driven for the purpose of working the ore. Upwards of 100 tons of lead ore have been raised in a few weeks from a shaft sunk in a meadow, and this ore having been analysed, yields 6 oz. of silver and 15 cwt. of good lead to the ton. The mineral field of South Wales has also in this neighbourhood yielded other treasures, for several rich seams of bituminous coal and iron ore have been found, and amongst these is a fine rich vein of the red ore upwards of six feet in thickness. There can be no doubt that these discoveries will prove very productive.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE LIVERPOOL POLICE.—The Liverpool magistrats were occupied on Saturday in investigating serious charges against Mr. Dowling, commissioner of the Liverpool police force, and Mr. Superintendent Towerson, arising out of a wanton attack committed on the previous Monday night upon a congregation who had been attending a lecture delivered by the Rev. Dr. Cahill, at Holy-cross Chapel. The charges were, that the head-constable and his superintendent had endeavored to suppress the truth of the matter from the stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Mansfield, for which purpose they had induced or permitted Sergeant Tomlinson to make a second report of the transaction, and had erased the leaves of the charge-book, so as to destroy a former report, in which the conduct of the police was seriously implicated as having attacked the people without the least cause or excuse. On Friday week, after long and patient investigation before Mr. Mansfield, assisted by James Aiken, Jun., Esq., two of the police officers, with Sergeant Tomlinson, were immediately suspended; and on Saturday the magistrats also suspended the head-constable and the superintendent. It is not a fortnight since the Liverpool town council signified its readiness to grant Mr. Dowling a retiring pension of £300 a year. The town Council have agreed, notwithstanding the above affair, to grant Mr. Dowling, whose resignation they accepted, a retiring allowance of £200 per annum, in consideration of his previous services. He has been head-constable for upwards of 20 years. It is alleged that he acted under the influence of opium which he had recently taken as medicine, to cure a painful disease under which he laboured. It is said that he will be indicted at the instance of the magistrats for conspiracy.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—On Saturday night, the homestead of Mr. G. Rampley, at Brampton Lodge, near Huntingdon, with the buildings in the farm-yard, were destroyed by fire, occasioned, it was supposed, by an incendiary. 2 fine cows, 3 heifers, 6 weaned calves, 22 pigs, and about 50 sheep were burned to death, and 26 so much injured as to be obliged to be killed on the following morning. Almost the whole of the agricultural implements were destroyed. About 40 quarters of wheat and 60 quarters of beans, which were in the barns, were insured in the Alliance Office, and the farming stock in the Suffolk.

On Saturday last, Mr. Berkeley Bloxsome, brewer, of Cheltenham, was returning home from shooting ducks, and on reaching the rear of his dwelling he stepped, as it is supposed, to draw the charge of his gun. Whilst in the act the piece exploded, and the contents lodged in Mr. Bloxsome's heart, causing instantaneous death.

On Saturday morning last, Mr. Spencer Suthers, a highly respectable cotton spinner and manufacturer, at Oldham, near Manchester, committed suicide by jumping down one of the coal-mines of Messrs. Evans, Barker, and Co., Oldham, the depth of which is 435 feet. His left leg was snapped off, and flew to a distance of several yards. The right leg was also broken. The unfortunate gentleman was of course quite dead when lifted up. He was about sixty years of age, and in good circumstances. It appears that he had previously suffered acute pain from rheumatism, and had been in a low desponding state of mind for some days. He has left a widow, son, and two daughters to mourn the sad event.

On Wednesday afternoon, as the one o'clock train was coming down the incline from the Camden station, North-Western Railway, without an engine as usual, the spring of the break gave way; and there being no means of arresting the progress of the train, it ran into the station at the rate of twenty miles an hour, knocked against the platform, and rebounded with great force. The shock was very great, and caused several severe bruises to the passengers. Amongst them was the Hon. Mr. Cavendish, whose face was much cut and bruised.

The port of Folkestone is to be raised to the fourth class. The imports have of late so considerably increased, that the Custom-house is now being made one-third larger, to afford accommodation.

MUSIC.

THE 137th ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL OF ANCIENT BRITONS.

The annual gathering on St. David's Day of the "Most Honourable and Loyal Society of Ancient Britons," in Freemasons' Hall, is signalled by a musical entertainment, in which the performance of an ode by the children of that interesting and valuable institution, "The Welsh Charity School," of Gray's-inn-road, is one of the most captivating items. At Monday's anniversary Col. the Hon. E. G. Douglas Pennant, M.P., was in the chair; and nearly 200 persons sat down to the banquet, the ladies gracing the gallery and raised platforms at the end of the hall. Welsh harpers no longer welcomed the visitors, but a small brass band occupied the upper gallery, over the president's chair; and the stewards of the day wore their plumed cocked-hats, almost every one in the room having the distinctive lock at the button-hole of the coat.

In the morning the Bishop of Manchester preached the customary sermon at St. George's, Hanover-square, and eloquently advocated the cause of the charity at the dinner in the evening. Colonel Wood and Colonel the Hon. G. Rice Trevor, M.P., equally enforced the charitable objects of the society, and nearly £1000 in donations was announced as the result of the day's appeal—her Majesty subscribing 100 guineas, and the Earl of Powis (who was present), Lord Dynevor, the Marquis of Anglesey, Sir Charles Morgan, the Bishops of Bangor, St. Asaph, St. David's, Llandaff, and Manchester; the Hon. Colonel Pennant, Colonel Wood, Hon. Rice Trevor, Hon. R. Clive, M.P., &c., being liberal contributors. The society supports 200 children, of whom 196 were present, the picture of health and happiness; the annual cost of each child being only £9 for food, clothing, and education. The expenditure for 1851 amounted to £2700, being £150 lower than that of 1850, and £300 below that of 1849.

The musical arrangements of the present festival were under the direction of Mr. Brinley Richards, the pianist and composer, who is a native of the Principality, and who gave his gratuitous services. He performed his admirable arrangement, "Recollections of Wales," comprising the melodies "Of noble race was Shennik," "Lady Owen's delight," and the "Rising of the Lark," in excellent style. Mr. Strecher executed a harp fantasia on Welsh themes with considerable skill. Miss Ransford sang Sir H. R. Bishop's "Bid me discourse," and, with Miss Pyle, gave Mr. Charles Glover's pretty duet, "From our merry Swiss home;" Mr. Benson sang "Annie Laurie;" Mr. Swift, "All is lost now;" from Bellini's "Sennambula" (redemanded); Mr. Ransford, "St. David's day;" and Miss Ransford, Messrs. Swift and Ransford, Mr. Brinley Richards' trio, "Up, quit thy bowler." Festal madrigals, "Down in a flowery vale," "Rule Britannia," and the National Anthem, were included in the programme; but the most interesting piece of the night was the ode, sung by a portion of the children after they had passed round the hall, to the high gratification of the guests. The words of the ode are by Miss Florence Wilson, and Mr. Brinley Richards has adapted them to the ancient Welsh melody, "Llwyn Onn." The Welsh expression in the ode, that the Prince of Wales may be seen in the chair, was loudly cheered. The children sang in unison; but the exquisitely pure-toned quality of the voices was irresistible in its sympathetic effect, and the ode was rapturously encored. To listen to these liliputian vocalists would alone suffice to render this Welsh festival attractive. During the evening, Talharn, the poet, improvised in English and Welsh with his usual facility.

THE ENGLISH GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION.

Under her Majesty's most gracious patronage, a second series of four evening concerts commenced, at Willis's Rooms, last Monday, Mrs. Endersohn, Miss M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Francis, Hobbs, Land, and Phillips being the vocalists. The programme comprised Calceoli's "On, snatch me a life!" Dauby's "When Sappho tuned" (in which Mr. Francis' singing is beyond all praise), Battishill's "Amidst the myrtles," Webb's "Swiftly from the mountain's brow," Spofforth's "Come, bounteous May," Sir H. R. Bishop's "Sleep, gentle lady," Knyvett's harmonised "Rose of the valley," and Dowland's madrigal, "The Pedlar." Between the two parts allotted to the glee there was a selection from the music of Purcell and Arne, from the "Tempest." It is an excellent notion to introduce thus a limited number of solo pieces. At a morning performance of short duration the specialty can be adhered to; but in an evening concert of larger proportions the selection requires relief between the glees and madrigals. The fame of the "Union" is spreading in the highest circles, and deservedly so, for more finished part-singing has never been heard in this or any other country.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Mr. W. T. Best gave his third and last performance of organ music on Mr. Willis's large organ for Hampstead Church, on Tuesday; the selection included Handel's first concert, and prelude and fugue in F minor, J. S. Bach's toccata and fugue in D minor, Rince's Concertstück, Kullak's Pastoral, a fugue by J. L. Krebs, a trio in G major by G. A. Homihus, and an adante in F with variations of his own composition.

Mr. Neate presented, at the Queen Anne street Rooms, on Wednesday, the second of his quartet and pianoforte *soirées*, assisted by Sainton, Cooper, Hill, and Platt.

Mr. G. Perren had a concert at the Sussex Hall, in the City, on Wednesday night, with the co-operation of the Misses Poole, E. Jacobs, Ransford, Mrs. J. Roe, Mrs. R. Limpus, Messrs. Genge, Holmes, R. Limpus, Ransford, F. Smith, Bodda, W. Rea (pianist), Case, and Herr Josephmans.

The first of the new series of London Wednesday Concerts took place on the 3d instant, at St. Martin's Hall: the vocalists were the veteran Braham, Messrs. Swift, Brandt, G. Tedder, Wallworth, Onorati, Misses Mesent, Alleyne, Lowe, R. Braham, Stabbach, Wells, and Brougham; the solo players were Miss A. Goddard, M. Billel, Herr Lutgen, and M. Soualle. Herr Anschuetz was the conductor.

Mr. Lindsay Sloper had his third *soirée* of pianoforte music, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, on Thursday, aided by Mrs. Duby, Mr. Benson, Mr. Osborne, and Mr. Lucas. Mr. Sloper is entitled to great praise for first introducing to the musical public in this country the compositions of Dr. Schumann, the husband of the celebrated pianist, Clara Wieck. Dr. Schumann enjoys a high reputation in Germany; he has composed symphonies, quartets, trios, and an opera. As usual with a new name, "doctors differ" here as to his merits, but he is entitled to a fair hearing.

The Cecilia Society performed on Thursday, at the Albion Hall, Mendelssohn's "Elijah," conducted by Mr. Shourbridge; with Mr. Boardman as organist.

Mr. Adams, the celebrated organist, performed on Thursday on a new organ, built by Gray and Davison, of the New-road, for the parish church, Bolton, Lancashire. The instrument is on the German plan, and has three manuals and pedal organ. Being Mr. Adams's farewell public performance, much interest existed: he played Mozart's "Don Giovanni" overture, Handel's "Occasional" and "Esther" overtures, the *adagio* and *allegro* from Mozart's symphony in D, a romance from Haydn's symphony, "La Reine de France," introducing the keraulophon *solo*, besides four pieces extempore; the concluding one containing the theme of the National Anthem.

The Sacred Harmonic Society repeated last night, at Exeter Hall, under Costa's direction, Handel's "Samson;" Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Sims-Reeves, T. Williams, Weiss, and Phillips, being the chief singers.

Mr. Willy, the violinist, and Mr. John Willy, the pianist, have been performing with great success in the provinces.

Herr Pauer and Herr Molique performed at the second *soirée* of the Musical Institute, in Backville-street, last Saturday; and the Rev. Mr. Howden, M.A., read a paper on "The Influence of Keys in Music."

Mr. Hausmann, the able violoncellist, assisted by Miss Rainforth, the Misses Smith, Messrs. Mackenzie, Stewart, and Durmer, gave a morning concert in the Hopetoun Rooms, Edinburgh, last Saturday, to a very numerous auditory. Mr. Hausmann being popular in Scotland.

Balle's new opera, in four acts, the libretto by M. de St. Georges and Mr. Bunn, will be produced at Drury Lane Theatre, to-night (Saturday), under the composer's own direction, supported by Miss Crichton, Miss P. Horton, Miss R. Isaacs, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. S. Jones, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Sims-Reeves. The theatre was closed last night for the rehearsal of the new work.

A two-act comic opera, by Signor Biletta, composer of the ballet music for the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, in 1847, will be produced at the Haymarket Theatre next Monday, supported by Miss Louisa Fyne, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Corri, and Mr. Wells.

The Royal Society of Musicians will celebrate its 114th anniversary festival, at Freemasons' Hall, next Tuesday; Sir George Clerk, M.P., in the chair. An attractive musical entertainment will be provided, as usual.

On Monday the Amateur Musical Society will give their first concert; the English Glee and Madrigal Union will have a meeting, and Mr. Kiall mark will commence his pianoforte *soirées*. On Tuesday, the Hungarian Orchestra will appear at the St. James's Theatre, under Herr Kalozzy's direction. On the same evening Mr. Handel Gear and Mr. Billel will present their *soirées*. On Wednesday will be the fifth of the City Wednesday Concerts, and the first of Mr. Lucas's Musical Events. On Thursday will be the fourth of Mr. Elia's Musical Winter Evenings, at which Hillé, Platt, and Molique will perform.

Mr. John Parry having called in his "Notes, Vocal and Instrumental," intends shortly to give the public a re-issue, consisting of scraps and sketches, musical and artistic, under the title of "Mr. John Parry's Portfolio for Children of all Ages."

Mr. E. Laurent's prize of ten guineas for the best original waltz will be contended for on Monday next, at the Argyll Rooms.

M. Berlioz, the celebrated composer, has arrived in town from Paris, to conduct the approaching concerts of the New Philharmonic Society at Exeter Hall. A portion of his "Roméo and Juliet" choral symphony will be performed at the first concert, and his "Requiem" at the third concert. Amongst the other novelties during the series will be Mr. Edward Loder's dramatic cantata, "The Island of Calypso;" Mr. Macfarren's cantata, "Leonora;" and pianoforte concertos by Liszt and Dr. Wyle, with gleesings from Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris" and "Armide;" Spontini's "Vestale;" Beethoven's ninth choral symphony and triple concerto for violin, piano, and violoncello; and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night" will also be executed on the grandest scale. The orchestra will include upwards of 100 players, besides a chorus of 200 voices.

The Philharmonic Society will commence their annual series of entertainments at the Hanover-square Rooms next Monday week, under the direction of Mr. Costa.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

The widow of Weber died recently in Dresden. Mlle. Augeri, the contralto, has made a highly successful *début* in Paris, as *Isabella* in Rossini's "Italiana in Algeri;" Calzolari, Ferranti, and Belletti sustained the other parts. The Queen of England has presented to Meyerbeer two works of art, accompanied with a most flattering letter, thanking the illustrious composer for his dedication of his *Ida* to the memory of Rauch, the celebrated sculptor.

MUSIC IN AMERICA.—Miss Catherine Hayes was in Charleston at the last advices. Signora Biscaccianti sailed for California on the 11th ult.; Mr. Augustus Braham, the tenor, did not accompany her, but remains at New York, to sing in opera. Mr. Wallace, the pianist and composer, is making a tour through the South and West. Ole Bull was at Washington. Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" had been successfully produced at the Astor-place Italian Opera house, New York, with Mlle. Steffanoni as *Alce*; Mlle. Bertucca-Marczak as the *Princess*; Salvi, Robert; and Marini, *Bertram*.

THE THEATRES.

SURREY.

"The Barrister; or, Moral Courage," is the name of a new piece produced on Monday, evidently founded on the basis of the French story which has already been often dramatised, in which the husband orates his wife and seducing friend out of an adulterous intention. The story is here made entirely English in its incidents and persons—the scene being a villa at Norwood. The eloquent spouse is named *Mr. Poynter*, a barrister of such forensic address that the culprit lover had no chance whatever against "the valour of his tongue." The drama is not altogether without merit, and Mr. Creswick was an efficient representative of the leading character. A second new piece was produced on the same evening, in which Mr. Shepherd enacts the *Chevalier de Croustella*. It is named "The Mansion of Horrors," and is taken from M. Eugène Sue's "La Barbe Bleue." The terrible female so named was gracefully impersonated by Miss Clarissa Doris.

ASTLEY'S.

A new drama has, at length, been produced at this theatre. It is entitled "Tancred, or the triumph of the Crusaders," and is well enough adapted to display the equestrian and spectacular resources at Mr. Batty's command. It has been composed by Mr. John Kingdom, for the purpose of (we copy the play-bill) "introducing gorgeous scenery, banners, trophies, dresses, magnificent processions, suits of armour, innumerable auxiliaries, and the whole of the unrivalled and of highly-trained steeds," and this purpose it amply accomplishes. The gist of the interest lies in the rival loves of *Arnuda* (Miss Maclean), a Mahomedan say, and *Clorinda* (Miss Fenton) an Amazon for the leader of the Crusade, *Tancred* (Mr. Ferris). *Arnuda* falls into many perils, and is the occasion of many combats, but is saved from the rack by the intervention of a humble retainer. The Christians triumph, and the concluding tableau is remarkable for splendour.

OLYMPIC.

A new piece from the French, entitled "The Advocate and his Daughter," has met with success at this theatre. The original, entitled "Clémence; ou, La Fille de l'Avocat," was performed by a company of French comedians on the same spot some twelve years ago. The advocate, *Rambert* (Mr. Farren), proves himself equal to a moral crisis. He pleads against the validity of the marriage of his own daughter with the son of a baron. He gains the suit. A scene of strong feeling then ensues. The stern, proud *Baron* (Mr. Diddar), touched with the misery of all parties, relents, and a re-marriage is resolved upon with the consent of all parties. The part is one well adapted to Mr. Farren's aptitude. Miss Lyons, as *Clémence*, showed much susceptibility for passionate situations, though not quite equal to the impersonation and conception of the entire character.

MARIONETTE THEATRE.

The puppets are getting ultra-political. "Poll Practice" is the name of the last production, exposing the corruption of electioneering, and urging parliamentary reform. Mr. Hugo Vamp, the author of the establishment, may, however, grow too bold, and should, we think, have the fear of the Chamberlain impressed upon his wooden imagination, if penetrable by any influence so thoroughly ideal.

HERR MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—It is reported that this ancient lyric establishment will be re-opened on the 23d inst., with Herr Hitler as the musical director and conductor, and Herr Eckert as accompanist. The celebrated Mlle. Wagner, from Berlin, is engaged, and is to appear as *Filida* in Meyerbeer's "Prophète." Madame Sontag will sing in the course of the season: Mlle. Cruvel and Madame Florentini; Signor Guasco, the tenor; Signor Calzolari, Signor Da Bassini, the famed barytone; Signor Belletti, Signor Feriotti, the two Labaches, &c., are also engaged.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—This establishment will commence its season with Donizetti's "Martyrs," in the course of the month. Mr. Costa is director of the music, composer, and conductor. Grisi, Castellan, Mlle. Bertrand, and Viardot, Mario, Mei, Tancredi, Ronconi, Tagliacolo, Polonini, and Herr Formés are re-engaged; as also Mlle. Zerr. Amongst the new-comers will be Signora Maderi, from St. Petersburg and Brussels; Herr Anders, the great Viennese tenor; Signor Galvani, a new tenor from Italy; Signor Bartolini, a new barytone, &c. Amongst the new works to be produced are Weber's "Fans" or "Euryanthe," Rossini's "Count Ory," and Alary's new opera "Sardanapalo," just executed with success in St. Petersburg, with Grisi, Ronconi, and Mario. It is also amongst the *on dits*, that a new opera by Julien—the chief characters to be sustained by Mlle. Zerr, Tambricli, and Herr Formés—will be one of the novelties of the season. Mlle. Castellan has arrived in town, and the other principal artists are daily expected from St. Petersburg.

"INGOMAR."—This fascinating play continues its career of popularity. On Monday week it was performed with great applause at the Theatre Royal, Dublin: Mr. T. C. King ally sustained the character of the barbarian hero, and Mrs. H. Kirby attempted the Greek maiden with some success. The play has also, we learn, to receive illustration, next Wednesday, at the Westminster Theatre, from the talents and genius of Mr. Henry Batty and Miss Edith Heward, whose *Parthenia* is expected to be a highly pleasing interpretation of the interesting heroine.

WILD-FOWL SHOOTING ON THE SOUTH COAST OF DEVONSHIRE.—In the account given with this Illustration, at page 173 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, for Shapton Lea, read *Slapton* Lea; and for Hart Bay, read *Start* Bay. For the privilege of a day's wild-fowl shooting once a year upon the Lea, the public are indebted to the liberality of Sir Robert Newman, Bart., who has a residence and some property close to the Lea.

A SPECULATION CONNECTED WITH NATURAL HISTORY.—The remains of some flying reptiles, one of them supposed to have measured more than sixteen feet from tip to tip of its outstretched wings, have been found in the white chalk of Kent. Were these, suggest one's imagination, blown out to sea and drowned? so that their bones sank to the bottom and were preserved in the white mud? If not, whence came they?—*Kidd's London Journal*, an entertaining and suggestive miscellany.

THE MINT.—The return to the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Hume, of the changes in the Royal Mint and its present state, has been printed. It states that Sir J. Herschel succeeded Mr. Sheil as a salary reduced from £2000 to £1500, and as a permanent officer, not in Parliamentary connexion with Government. Sir J. Herschel entirely agreed with the report of Mr. Sheil for the reform of the Mint, which was approved of by the Lords of the Treasury in February, 1851. Measures have been since taken to execute that reform. The Mint board was dissolved in March, and the contracts with the melter and refiner terminated on the 30th of April. The peculiar distinction between the check and the executive branches is abolished. All persons employed in the Mint will perform their duties under the orders of the Master. All fees will henceforth be paid to the public account. Before the contract with the moneyers ceased, contracts were offered for the execution of work, but only three tenders had been received, not one of which was accepted. In consequence a plan was prepared for the execution of the coinage under the employment of Government. This plan came into operation on the 21st of August, 1851. One resident engraver has since been retained, on giving up all private work. The best artists and modellers are retained as engravers without salaries, but paid for any work they may execute on a fixed scale. All private work in the Mint terminated with the Pobjan medals and those ordered under contract for the Commissioners of the Exhibition. The moneyers have received compensation in sums varying from £1000 to £500 per annum, according to length of service; the apprentices an annuity of £150. The melter and refiner (Mr. Mathison) has been allowed £1200 per annum. The annual saving is estimated at £11,000 per annum, subject at present to deductions for the various compensations allowed. The whole expense of the new establishment is estimated at £15,752 3s. per annum.

NEW MODE OF DETERMINING THE LONGITUDE.—A new method of determining longitude at sea, by observations independent of the chronometer, has been discovered by Rev. Tylor Thacher, on his late passage to San Francisco. This method of determining longitude by a single observation of any heavenly body, seen by night or day, either on meridian, or at any angle with the meridian, is perfectly geometrical, and as obvious and certain in its results as any case whatever in spherical trigonometry. He employs the same observations also to fix the latitude. The method by which this is done is partly geometrical and partly arithmetical, but is plain and certain. The certificate from the master and the first mate of the ship *Capitol* show the discovery was made and tested by Mr. Thacher during the late voyage to that State. Mr. Thacher is now preparing for the press a work which will contain his discovery, so important to mariners and to the whole commercial world.

FREE TRADE.—The *Liverpool Times* states the following facts; viz:—In the year 1844 the shipping which paid dock dues in the port of Liverpool amounted to 2,632,712 tons; in the year 1851 it amounted to 3,737,666, showing an increase of upwards of 1,100,000 tons in eight years. During the preceding eight years the increase of the tonnage of the port, though large, was not nearly so large. It was from 1,947,615 to 2,445,278 tons, giving an increase of 497,553 tons, or less by one half. During the eight years preceding that the increase was only one-third, from 1,311,111 to 1,763,426 tons; and, going back to the times before Mr. Huskisson removed any of the restrictions of the old Navigation Laws, the greatest increase on shipping ever recorded in eight years was from 709,849 tons to 892,902 tons—an increase of 183,053 tons, or not more than the sixth part of the increase of the last eight years.

on the 27th of February, in her 8th year, Miss Frances Caldecott, a generous and worthy woman, deeply regretted by many poor recipients of her charity.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

There is a certain amount of truth in the criticism. The author is evidently a very young man, but is animated by sincere and glowing enthusiasm, and his book is starred here and there with really beautiful imagery. — Hogg's Instructor.

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venders. In bottles, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Dances, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1842.

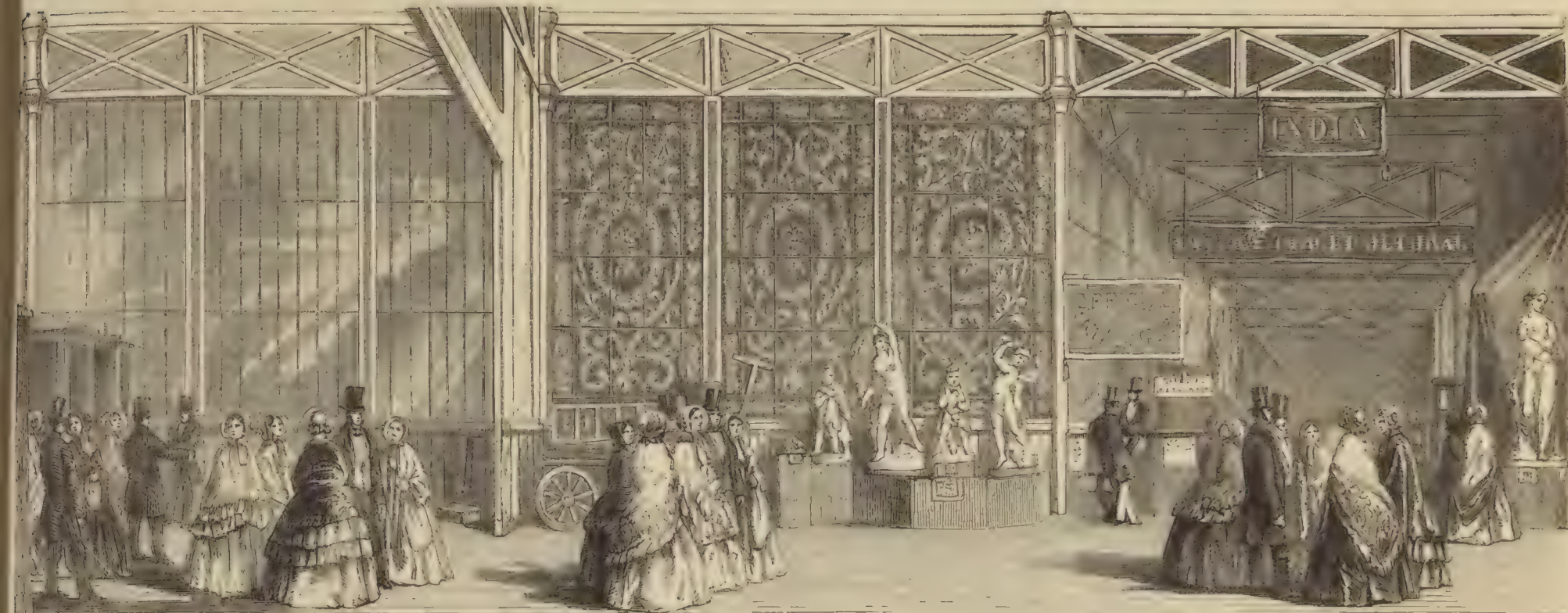
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

Vol. xx.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1852.

[GRATIS.]

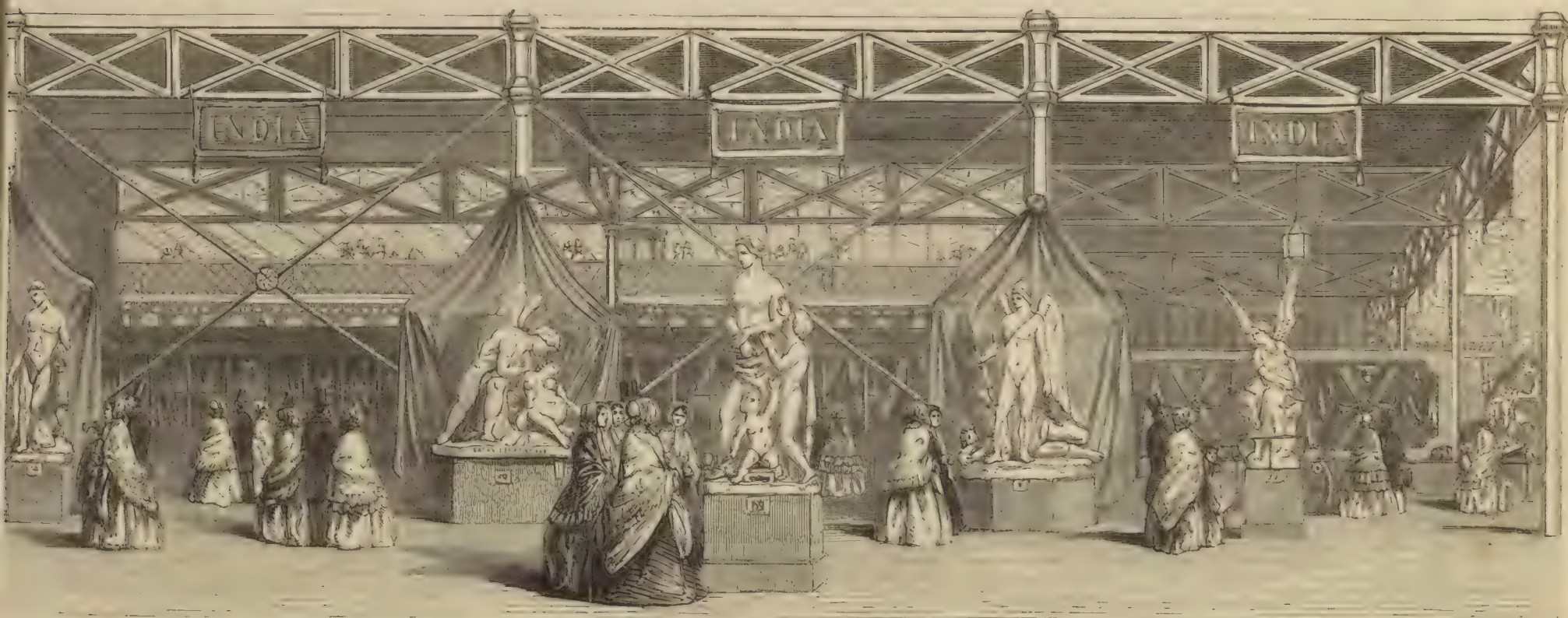
GRAND PANORAMA OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—PORTION OF THE SOUTH TRANSEPT.



South Entrance West—Offices of Special Commissioners, &c.—Electric Telegraph—110,090 Persons entered the Building, Monday, October 6.

Royal Commissioners' Room—Bronze Group: Fighting Horses—Jealousy of Oberon, Ariel, Puck and Titania.

Passage to Colonial Department: Canada—British Guiana—Demerara—The Cape—Australia, &c.—Nymph preparing for the Bath.



Resting from the Chase—Indian Shawls—Kincob Silk—Fine Dacca Muslins: piece of 10 yards, £10, &c.—Embroidered Scarfs.

Satan Tempting Eve—The Jealousy of Medea—Satan Vanquished by the Archangel Michael.

Marble Statue of Victory (Bauch, of Berlin); purchased by her Majesty—Indian Arms and Armour.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Among the graceful acts of the President of the Royal Commission, in recognition of valuable services in the early stages of the Great Exhibition, we have great pleasure in recording the presentation, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, of a Gold Medal to each of the Executive Committee. We engrave this handsome testimonial from the Medal received by Mr. Francis Fuller, one of the most active of the Committee. The presentation, it will be seen by the accompanying letter, was intended to have been made on the day of closing the Exhibition, but was unavoidably deferred until the present year.

Windsor Castle, October 15, 1851.

My dear Sir,—The Prince was anxious on this, the closing day of the Exhibition, to have presented you with a medal, in remembrance of the active part taken by you during the early discussions on the subject, and of your zealous exertions in the cause while success was yet doubtful; and he has commanded me to express his regret that the illness of Mr. Wyon, which has delayed the completion of the medal, obliges him to postpone doing so for the moment.

His Royal Highness is, however, unwilling that any delay should occur in assuring you of his sense of your services; and it gives me particular pleasure, having in the earlier steps of the Exhibition been so constantly in communication with you, that his Royal Highness should have directed me to convey this assurance to you.

Francis Fuller, Esq.

Believe me, my dear Sir, yours very truly, C. GREY.

Mr. Francis Fuller (whose Portrait appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for October 18, 1851, and of whom we promised to give a Memoir in an ensuing Number) was born at Coulsdon, Surrey, educated at Isleworth, and on leaving school became a farmer, and afterwards followed his father's business as a surveyor and land-agent. Mr. Fuller is an active member of the Committee



of the Philanthropic Farm School, Redhill; of the School for the Indigent Blind, and several other charitable and reformatory institutions.

Mr. Fuller became a member of the Society of Arts early in 1845, and commenced by obtaining a much-needed loan of £1000 to aid that society's funds.

Mr. Whishaw having suggested a National Exhibition of Industry, on the 16th June a committee was appointed, of which Mr. Fuller formed one of the original members; and to this committee Mr. C. W. Dilke and Robert Stephenson were afterwards added.

In May, 1849, Mr. Fuller, in pursuance of an arrangement with Messrs. Cole and Scott Russell, proceeded to Paris to inspect the Exhibition there, and returned on the 12th June to Southampton.

At the annual meeting of the Society of Arts, on the 16th, where Prince Albert presided, a letter from Mr. Fuller to Mr. Scott Russell was received, in which he said:—"My journey to Paris results in an opinion that we can get up an infinitely better Exhibition than that. You may, therefore, say as much to our Royal President, when he is in the chair at the distribution of prizes, in order that the official announcement of our intentions may be made public." In consequence of this letter, Mr. Russell spoke to the Prince, who announced publicly that an Exhibition was contemplated.

On the 30th of June Mr. Fuller attended at Buckingham Palace, by special command, with Messrs. Thomas Cubitt, Henry Cole, and Scott Russell, when the plan of the Exhibition was settled.

Mr. Fuller's next important service was his inducing Messrs. Munday to undertake all the risk to the extent of £100,000, and to be content with such share of profits as an arbitrator might award. This is one of the most remarkable instances of liberality on the part of a contractor on record. From this period until the issue of the Royal Commission, Mr. Fuller's exertions to promote the Great Exhibition were indefatigable.

On the 31st of September he attended at Balmoral with Mr. Cole and Digby Wyatt, to report progress. For the expenses incurred in these preliminary exertions, a sum of money was assigned to each of the gentlemen engaged. Mr. Fuller immediately placed the sum allotted to him (£300) at the disposal of the Society of Arts, to be applied in prizes.

When the salaries of the Executive Committee were fixed at £200 a year each, Mr. Fuller's professional engagements preventing him from giving up his whole time, he declined to accept it.

Thus, it will be seen that, although Mr. Fuller took no active part in the labours of the Executive Committee after the completion of the Building, that he was, from his influence, business habits, liberality, and influence among capitalists, from 1845 until the success of the undertaking was assured, a warm and valuable supporter of the undertaking, to which he has contributed, besides his time, near £500.

NEW BOOKS.

ROEBUCK'S HISTORY OF THE WHIG MINISTRY OF 1830.*

"You are not for Reform," said Lord George Cavendish to Mr. Fox, when, in 1797, on Mr. Grey's motion for an improvement of our parliamentary representation, the great Whig had sat down, after delivering an insincere, make-believe, and shuffling speech, by which he sought to embarrass Pitt, not certainly to forward the cause he affected to support—"You are not for Reform."

"No, no; but we must do something," was Fox's reply. The whole spirit of Whiggery was in the remark. The Whigs never yet were sincerely "for" any great principle. They never yet were for anything truly and heartily, except the aristocratic Revolution families, and the holy alliance by which those families might obtain office as often as possible, keep office as long as possible, and enjoy office as exclusively as possible. Place, every place, and nothing but place, has been the drift of all their professions, the inspiration of their patriotism, the scope of their enthusiasm, the beatific vision when on the left hand of the Speaker, the end of man when on his right hand. Are they in opposition, as Mr. Fox was in 1797, and do they adopt, as he did, some popular principle? It is a sham. Surely they are not "for" the question? "No, no; but they must do something."

And so they must "do something" when, though in power, they are falling from power. Do we not see it now?

If people wish to comprehend why it is that, about twenty years after the great measure of Parliamentary Reform was carried through Parliament and passed into law, a new measure of Parliamentary Reform has become necessary; if they wish to listen with a thorough appreciation to the animadversions of the "Whig critic on the Whig bill," if they desire to gauge, according to its real worth, that famous Whig party which has so largely influenced the fate of England for one hundred and sixty years; and if, more particularly, people care to understand what that party has now become, and in what degree the honest hopes of the nation have been, over and over again, excited by the promising demagogue, and dashed and duped by the mean performance of Whiggery itself, let them attentively read Mr. Roebuck's work.

It is hard for one who perfectly knows the Whigs, who is amply provided with evidence of their habitual, and we may say traditional, if not hereditary, manner of conducting their political business, to write their history with entire impartiality; it is hard to resist the temptation which continually presents itself in the path of the upright commentator on events—the temptation to indulge in language of natural contempt and denunciation. This temptation Mr. Roebuck has manfully withstood. His narrative is singularly calm; it is essentially fair, straightforward, and unbiased.

If the true history of a party read like an impeachment—not on account of the form, but on account of the matter; not in consequence of the expressions used, but in consequence of the events narrated; not through the unfairness, but through the fairness of the writer—that is not the fault of him who tells the history, though it may be the disgrace of those whose history is told.

One praise, such as it is, must be conceded to the Whigs by whoever attentively studies the career of the party—the praise of not having been, strictly speaking, guided by bad principles. For the fact, correctly stated, is simply that they have been, for the most part, guided by none. The self and interest of an exclusive, arrogant, and often very able oligarchy have ever been the prevailing and predominant objects of Whig tactics, and the chief inspirers of Whig ambition.

But good acts may be performed, where the motives are not of corresponding excellence. No other view of the character of this party, as a party, would be consistent with the facts. Good measures, known to be such, have sometimes received a lukewarm, sometimes a zealous support from the Whigs. When no popularity was to be gained by advocating such measures, that was the epoch of lukewarmness. When the measures had become popular, the Whigs had always reached enthusiasm. Reform has been thus treated by them; religious liberty, retrenchment of public expenses, reduction of taxation, Free Trade, the education of the people, the amendment of the law, are questions all of which they have dealt with in a similar spirit. For the sake of power, for the prospect of power, they have held lightly things even dearer to them than such principles—the distinctness and independence of their own family federation. Of this Mr. Fox's conduct at the time of the coalition is but an instance; and the anxious intrigues by which the Whigs sought an alliance, in vain, with the Duke of Wellington's administration, is another instance.

It must, however, be admitted that the party has generally been ably led; and that an apparent reluctance to assume the Government, when they might possibly have obtained it by some more than usually odious dereliction of decency, and by taking their stand on ground abhorrent from the general feelings of the people, has, on several occasions, enhanced the credit and ultimate interests of the party. Thus, there is an air of magnanimity in the conduct they pursued in the affair of Queen Caroline. But in making head, in rearing an intrepid front against the King's pitiless treatment of his wife on that occasion, the Whigs damaged not, but greatly strengthened, their political position. They were in opposition. By adopting the policy of the Ministry in that wretched episode of the history of George IV., nothing could be gained. On the contrary, that which was gained by the opposite course would have been lost. What was the result? "The Queen, worn out with grief, and passion, and toil, sank and died. The people considered her a martyr, and her enemies malignant, cruel, and unscrupulous persecutors. The feeling towards the King was indignant hate." The Whigs were therefore very far from being injured by their virtue. Their magnanimity or ability had its reward. And when we remember that they really had no alternative, even in the most crafty point of view—when we bear in mind that, for all practical purposes of advantage, the Government whom they had opposed were in possession, and had, as it were, the copyright of all that meanness—we really cannot help smiling at Mr. Roebuck's eulogies on the "generosity" thus evinced by the Whigs. It is Mr. Roebuck who is generous. He extols men who, at best or worst, could only have been plagiarists of a most unpopular policy, for not having been its authors.

* History of the Whig Ministry of 1830 to the Passing of the Reform Bill. By John Arthur Roebuck, M.P. 2 vols. John W. Parker. 1852

While this astuteness, this undeniable ability, has generally marked the tactics of the Whigs, and while they have undoubtedly possessed in their ranks some of the greatest orators, and even some of the best official administrators of the last century and a half, it is singular to what an extent their pre-eminent attention to party ends has deprived them of the leisure, the means, and the chance of displaying that better and more real understanding of the scope and mission of statesmanship, by which patriotic politicians would prefer to be distinguished. When Adam Smith, for instance, propounded his economic views, the leaders of the Whigs were the very last to give them the slightest attention. In this, Pitt, even Pitt, showed a spirit more awake to what was incumbent on a statesman, than did the leader of the party who more peculiarly professed to represent the growing intelligence of the age, and to embody the expanding knowledge of the country. Early in life Pitt had studied the arguments of Adam Smith, "had acknowledged their truth and appreciated their worth." "But, hurried away by the animosity of his party to the French Revolution and its great champion Napoleon, he had no time, no thought, for anything but war, and the subsidising Europe into resistance to France." On the other hand, Fox, at his entrance into public life, "was profoundly ignorant," as Mr. Roebuck remarks, "of every branch of political economy, and remained so to the end of his days."

We cannot accept, at least as Mr. Roebuck phrases it, his theory that a statesman should, above all things, take care not to be before his age. Certainly if he be before his age in the measures which he actually attempts to accomplish, he is likely to be of little use, for it is probable he will not accomplish anything. At all events, his usefulness will be of that kind which benefits his country rather than himself; which benefits his country, indeed, by the sacrifice of himself. He will be misunderstood out of doors, and thwarted in Parliament. His enemies will have every advantage over him; and the public, or rather the people, whom he endeavours to serve, will think they are but judging against him when they are prejudging. Doubtless it was with a reference to some such occurrences that the ingenious old fable was devised, to which Addison makes pleasant allusion. A certain rain fell which had the quality of making all fools whom it touched; and the wise men, anxious to preserve their wisdom, hid themselves in caves, chuckling to think what a number of improprietor people remained abroad. And the rain ceased, and the wise men came forth, hoping to rule the world, in which, however, they obtained less influence than before—the fools had grown so numerous. Now, whether the disparity in wisdom between one man and the rest of the men of his time arise from his great advance, or, as in the fable, from their great retrogression, that which is the natural result of the disparity would, it is obvious, equally follow.

But while we admit that a statesman who should attempt to introduce measures in their whole scope and bearing new to the ideas, strange to the prejudices, and in advance of the knowledge of the age, would fail, we deny that a statesman ought to fear to be in advance of his country and of the age in his own enlightenment. His superiority in this respect is a pure unmixed advantage, of which he could give to his country the benefit even in such measures and operations as are familiar to their habits of thought. If a man sees that a whole system is unsound, and, while knowing how to construct a better, knows also that he would not be suffered to make such an attempt, he is at least a fitter person to mitigate the bad working of that system, than he whose ignorance is blind to the evil, and who, of course, cannot understand how to remedy what, in his mind, does not even want a remedy. We have not time fully to discuss this interesting question; but our view will, we think, approve itself to the judgment of every thoughtful person. A distinction should be drawn between a statesman who endeavours to do things for which the age is not yet ripe, and a statesman who is himself before the age in his enlightenment, but is content to use his superiority for those ameliorations only, be they partial or be they radical, which are feasible in his day. Both statesmen are "before their age;" but the former alone incurs the danger of which Mr. Roebuck speaks.

The Whigs have never been before their age. The popular mind far outstrips them. But they stand banded in high places, with a ductile organization; and when the wishes of the people are changed into the clamours of the people, the Whigs are ready for action in the national service. Out of power, their plan has been to show by argument how very little is done by Government. In power, they show by example how very little a Government may do.

The history of the Whigs is not traced by Mr. Roebuck in these volumes beyond the celebrated measure of 1832, nor before 1830. He has thus chosen the period which, of all modern periods, has been the most prosperous and glorious for the Whig party. Their great boast is that Reform Bill which the country wishes now to see replaced by a more liberal law, and which Lord John Russell undertakes to remodel with his own hands. But the true history of that great measure of 1832, whatever honour it may reflect upon Earl Grey, reflects but little on the general party to which Earl Grey belonged. Repeatedly the Whigs at critical times betrayed the cause of Parliamentary Reform. For fifty years they used it for the purpose of party conflict, without one sincere or generous effort to widen the basis of the national representation. Sometimes Reform was the word of menace and terror, by the utterance of which they extorted forbearance or favourable terms from their enemies in the House. Sometimes it was the spell by which they endeavoured to rally the people at large. But it was always with them a word spoken "from the teeth outwards."

On the 7th of May, 1782, the Whig Government of Lord Rockingham and Mr. Fox negated Mr. Pitt's motion for Reform. On the same day in the next year a similar motion brought forward by the same statesman was again negated by the same Whig party. In 1783 appeared the Duke of Richmond's famous letter to Colonel Sharman, arguing the desirableness of universal suffrage and of annual Parliaments. To this plan the Whigs never yielded any support or countenance. In the same year the Coalition Ministry fell, and Pitt came into power. Pitt, with all his enormous faults, was at least no Whig. Two years after his accession to office, he again proposed, being then at the very height of influence and ascendancy, his plan for Parliamentary Reform. His motion was negated: a fact which proves that he was capable of risking his official position for the sake of his political convictions. But those convictions soon underwent a remarkable change. The French Revolution supervened; and Pitt took alarm at every measure, at every proposal, which threatened to introduce a large democratic influence into the Constitution. So complete was the alteration thus wrought in his opinions, that we find him, in less than ten years, using all the power of the State and all the resources at his command to crush, by prosecutions for high treason, the men who dared to revive his own once loudly avowed and strenuously urged projects for Reform. It was then that occurred the celebrated trials of Horne Tooke, Hardy, and others.

About this time began to figure before the public that personage who ultimately carried Reform, when himself holding the high place of which Mr. Pitt then employed the power to suppress, if possible, the very mention of the word. Earl Grey, of whom Mr. Smythe says, that he ought to have had graven on his tombstone the strange epitaph, "Here lies the man who never changed an opinion," wrote, as it were, the very scripture of the Parliamentary Reformers in the year 1793, proving, among other enormities of the system existing, that the Peers and the Treasury returned 116 members to the House of Commons, and money returned the rest.

In 1785, Mr. Grey's minority did not include a tithe of the Whig party. In 1797 the minority was larger; and yet the Whigs retired in a body from the House, and refused for two years to take any part in its proceedings. From 1797 to 1830, whoever studies the proceedings of the Whigs will perceive at once that in their most zealous reforming fits, they were ever rather against the Radicals than "for" Reform. By 1819, indeed, all the great Whig families had absolutely seceded from the cause. On the 1st of July in that year Lord John Russell thus expressed himself in the House:—"I agree in the propriety of disfranchising such boroughs as are notoriously corrupt, and I will give my consent to any measure that will restrict the duration of Parliament to three years. I cannot, however, pledge myself to support a measure that goes the length of proposing an inquiry into the general state of the representation, because such an inquiry is calculated to throw a slur upon the representation of the country."

In 1830 he had lost this tenderness for the repute of the national representation; and endeavoured by elaborate satire and invective, in answer to Sir Robert Peel, to show that the representation at that period was, and for some years previously had been, less pure than at any time in the history of Parliament. The fact is, that Lord John Russell never was cordially and genuinely a Reformer. Short of being a true Reformer, he has on several occasions gone great lengths to be thought one. He is a Whig, and the business and peculiar office of a Whig is to effect the delicate achievement of making the country regard you as a people's man, while you faithfully and scrupulously remain an inflexible oligarch. What Mr. Disraeli fables to have been the practice of the *nuevos Christianos* of Spain in religion, is really the practice of the Revolution families and of their confederates in politics.

We quote from Mr. Roebuck a passage which commences with a re-

port of a portion of what Lord John said on the occasion to which we have referred:—

"I come now," he said, "to the resolutions which I shall have the honour to propose. The two first declare, that when a borough is convicted of gross and notorious bribery and corruption, it shall cease to send members to Parliament, and that a great town or county shall enjoy the right it has forfeited. On these heads I have nothing to add. The third declares, 'that it is the duty of this House to consider of further means to detect and prevent corruption in the election of members of Parliament.' . . . The last resolution declares the opinion of the House, that the borough of Grammond ought to be disfranchised." The terms of these resolutions prove that the noble Lord, at the time, was not aware of the real nature of the difficulties which lay in the path of every reformer. He evidently did not understand the jealousies by which the subject was surrounded. But of the fears which beset the Whig party upon this matter, and upon this occasion, the words of Mr. Tierney gave significant evidence. The report says that "Mr. Tierney declared that he never rose" (and he rose after Lord Castlereagh)—"with more of the spirit of moderation, or with more of a disposition to harmony, than he felt at that moment; and, in the first place, he must thank his noble friend for the opportunity which he had afforded the House of unanimously and decidedly discountenancing the wild and visionary doctrines of reform which had lately agitated the country." A talk was then indulged in about some unfortunate boroughs which were said to be corrupt—meaning thereby, that the voters in them sold their votes for small sums of money—the great borough proprietor, who sold his commanding interest for a large sum, not being accused of corruption, or threatened with disfranchisement. Lord John Russell withdrew his motion, and there was a general Whig gratulation, that the dangerous question was so quietly disposed of.

And in this there was nothing to be wondered at. All the great Whig families had almost entirely seceded from the ranks of the Reformers, and they looked with great jealousy and suspicion upon all who based their pretensions to popular favour upon views of parliamentary reform. In the year 1819, the famous contest occurred for the representation of Westminster, between Mr. (now Sir John) Hobhouse, in the Radical interest, and Mr. George Lamb, representing the Whig party. The Tory party looked on, and enjoyed the scene; and the bitter invectives of Mr. Hobhouse against the Whigs, as pretended reformers, were evidently exceedingly pleasing to those who hated reformers in every shape, whether they appeared as advocates of sweeping alterations, or friends of the little piecemeal changes by which the Whig party sought to maintain themselves in popular estimation as sincere and really extensive reformers.

The division between Reformers and Whigs grew every day more marked; the troubles of 1817-18-19 increasing their differences, until ill-will and anger arose, and the mutual recriminations of Whigs and Radicals became the common amusement of the Tory, or Government party. And when the Whigs, under Mr. Canning, became themselves part of the Government, their wishes for reform appeared to have entirely disappeared.

Such were the Whigs at all times, and such they still are, in every matter involving an important principle. To them the destinies of their party, as a party, are the consideration of chief magnitude; to them Whiggery is the law and the prophets.

We are forbidden by our restricted limits to pursue the reflections which the perusal of this remarkable book has suggested. We would beg our readers to read the work for themselves. Much information, which in these days ought not to be neglected by any person pretending to intelligence, will be gained by a study of contemporary Whig history.

For the rest, Mr. Roebuck's work will be found of no ordinary merit. In spirit it is candid, in arrangement simple; its style is vigorous, masculine, and lucid; its matter of the utmost importance.

We cannot close our notice of this extraordinary production without culling from it, for the edification of our readers, a bit of secret history, secret now no longer:—

On the 17th, Lord Grey stated in the House of Peers, that he had been recalled, but also said, that he was yet unable to say whether he remained a Minister, because he was not yet assured of being able to carry the bill. On the 18th, however, his doubts were dispelled—he now entertained, he declared, "a confident expectation of being able to carry it unimpaird and immediately." He refused to give his reasons for now entertaining this belief, but it would appear that he was by no means sure of carrying the bill, even though he had the King's promise to make peers, and would not even say that he was a Minister until he was certain of the secession of the opposition: that secession was brought about in an extraordinary manner, and the Ministers became acquainted with the determination of the Peers on the 18th of May.

When Lord Grey was recalled, he together with the Chancellor had an audience of the King, who received them with evident emotion, being annoyed and angry, as well as alarmed, and his ride being hurt, by his defeat and humiliation. The interview took place, the King and the two peers, contrary to custom, standing during the whole of it; Sir Herbert Taylor, the King's private secretary, being also present. Both Lord Grey and the Chancellor firmly declined to return to office, unless a promise was given by the King, that he would create as many peers as might be necessary to secure a majority in the House of Lords. The King was now helpless and obliged to yield; he did so with unmistakable reluctance, however. So soon as the promise was given, the Chancellor, by way of precaution, begged to have it in writing; which request was also acceded to, and the paper, containing the written promise of the King, was given to the Chancellor.

Doubtless, to this and similar most curious passages in his work, Mr. Roebuck makes allusion, in a vindictory postscript added to his preface at the last moment.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE: HIS LIFE AND WORKS.†

This is a remarkable publication, and one of considerable historical interest. Those who wish to investigate the political antecedents of the present military Dictator of France, and to study his political professions, with the object of reconciling with any show of consistency the various acts of his extraordinary career, will find in these volumes the materials. Upon examining them, he will find many preconceived notions, we had almost said prejudices, in regard to the character and conduct of the Prince President of the French, disproved by internal evidence of the most convincing kind. He will find, that, instead of being the child of impulse, the reckless adventurer, the plaything of accident, which he has been considered by many, he has from the beginning been a free agent, acting upon long-drawn calculations of existing chances and probable results; that he has all his life been a conspirator against the Government of France, and untiringly at work to prepare the world for a change which he saw in the horizon, and deemed to be inevitable. The stupid expeditions of Strasburg and Boulogne set all Europe laughing; and this defeat might have discouraged a less ardent and enduring temperament; but whilst Europe laughed, and the Orleans family relapsed into security, the traitor was still at work calculating the effect of the past demonstration, and laying plans for future operations.

Though a whole generation has elapsed since the mushroom dynasty of which he was the representative, had been dashed to pieces and scattered to the winds; though solemn treaties had declared every

* The resolutions are set forth in full at p. 1106, vol. xli, "Hansard's Debates." The words of the second resolution deserve remark: "The right of returning members . . . taken from any borough . . . should be given to some great towns, the population of which shall not be less than 15,000 souls, or to some of the largest counties."

† Any one who will give himself the trouble to look carefully, at the speeches of the several members of these powerful families, will find this assertion, to the very letter, accurate. The Cavendishes, with the Duke of Devonshire at their head—Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Milford, Lord Carlisle, Lord Morpeth, Lord Holland, the Duke of Norfolk, together with the men of ability who formed their intellectual *condottieri*—such as Burke, Sheridan, Tierney, Romilly, and others, never adopted reform as the chief topic of their discourse, or made it the chief object of their labours, except when driven by party necessities to employ what always to them appeared a most dangerous weapon of offence. Lord Grey, however, was still a Reformer.

‡ These Whig pretensions to the character of reformers were at the time strenuously denied, and somewhat severely handled by one who is himself now a Whig—viz. by Sir J. C. Hobhouse. After his long and unsuccessful struggle for Westminster with Mr. George Lamb, the Whig candidate, a very elaborate history of the election was published by Mr. Hobhouse's authority—a great portion of the narrative, indeed, was actually his own composition. This angry performance very curiously illustrates the various and varying views of the Whig party respecting reform. See "Authentic Narrative of the Events of the Westminster Election, 1819."

§ The whole of this proceeding was so peculiar, that it deserves to be minutely described. The excitement, and anger, and hurt pride of the King were very evident, and marked by two unusual circumstances in the interview with Lord Grey and the Chancellor: the one was, that he kept them both standing during the whole time, "the only time this happened to either of them;" the other, that Sir Herbert Taylor was kept in the room. The Chancellor's asking for a written promise to Lord Grey seemed harsh and uncalled for. "I wonder," he said, as soon as they left the presence, to the Chancellor, "you could have the heart to press it, when you saw the state he was in." The Chancellor replied: "You will soon see reason to think I was right;" and when Lord Grey learned that Sir H. Taylor had written in the manner described in the text, he is said to have confessed that the wisdom and forethought of the Chancellor had prevented a great mischief. The paper on which this promise was given is missing from the papers of Lord Brougham, to whom it was originally entrusted, but at the time was seen by many persons, one of whom remarked, "I never saw so large a matter on so small a bit of paper." (Lord St. John.)

¶ The Political and Historical Works of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the French Republic; now first Collected. With an Original Memoir of his Life, brought down to the Promulgation of the Constitution of 1852; and Occasional Notes. 8vo. 2 vols.—1852.

A SUBSCRIBER (T K).—A crown-piece of Charles and half-crown of Queen Anne are
 A. —A crown-piece of Charles and half-crown of Queen Anne are
 N. —The coin referred to is a half-guinea piece appropriated
 M. N. near Cirencester.—There is no 2½ guinea-piece of George II. The coin referred to
 X. X. N. —Your Queen Anna's shilling is of no value
 S. D. Y. —If you have the coins in question, send them to Mr Webster, 17 Great Russell-
 P. T. —I will be glad to purchase them if you require to purchase them
 A. W. —We have no room for "pronouncements"
 M. F. Upper Cleveland-street.—We cannot entertain upon the subject
 M. F. B. Kingston.—The picture is his
 W. H. Birmingham.—No I of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, May, 1862
 DOMINICUS.—We do not interfere in card questions
 AMICUS.—Apply respecting Hawking, to Bishop, Bond-street
 W. A. A., New Oxford-street.—We have no room for the lutes
 J. T. Wells.—We shall be glad to see the Silenus
 A. H. —We scarce by agree with you as to the merits of the invention
 A. B. —See the "Almanach de Gotha." 1832. Any law almanack will supply the other list
 C. V. —The son of the elder brother is entitled to the precedence
 W. A. A. —We have no room for the lutes
 MARIANA.—We have no room for the lutes
 A. CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Morsham.—The paragraph in question is correct; and
 A. —To New-place, where Shakespeare retired at Stratford; and not his birthplace in the
 street.
 E. E. Newport.—The Secretary of State for the Home Department
 A. CORRESPONDENT.—All the shell-work articles engraved in our Journal of October 1
 the work of the Misses Odey of Nassau Bahama
 A. CONSTANT READER, Newcastle.—Apprentice
 J. C. Minbury.—Is the history and President of W. of Engraving, in our Journa
 M. G. Editor.—The setting-off is from over-beating
 X. M. and C. B. Cork.—See Low's "Charities of London"
 HELLENED.—Lines by L. T. E. F. Ansell; H. H. Inington; T. R. Economist; M. M. G.
 Birkenhead; Democratical; L. N. Woodbridge; A. C. Stonhurst; G. H. H. Liverpool; S.
 and A. B.
 GRIFIN.—Arms of Godson:—"Erm. a chev. gr. between three quatrefoils or, stalked
 leaves, vert. Crest: A wolf's head erm. collared gr." Arms of Birckett:—"Sa.
 furbur, or, within a bordure pale-tie."
 A YANKEE.—General Washington was of an ancient Northamptonshire family, seated a
 grave, in that county. The pedigree is easily obtained
 FAIR PLAY.—The Cape is fourth in a novel of Earl Cathcart (Commandant,
 Chief of the Expedition to Copenhagen), and is through his mother, Elizabeth (Elizot, n.
 Lady John Rusell. Lord Granville, the new Foreign Secretary, is first cousin of
 Carlisle, and second cousin of Lord John Russell
 A LIVERPOOL SUBSCRIBER.—Seventy-six numbers were issued during 1851, price 3ss.
 C. C.—You're a rose noble of Edward IV. and of no value
 H. C. M.—Gretta Guinness is situated close the runaway footpaths of Hyemen ; and, as the p
 which law of marriage rates-unless, indeed, the rapidity of railway travelling may
 incro ded facility to the performance of the wedding ceremony further within the ter
 of Scotland

WHO THE NEW MINISTERS ARE.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY—THE NEW PREMIER.

EDWARD GEOFFREY SMITH STANLEY, fourteenth Earl of Derby, eldest son of the late Earl, by Charlotte Margaret, second daughter of the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, born in London, March 29, 1799, was educated at Christ's Church, Oxford, where he was a distinguished student, and in 1819 gained the prize for Latin verse. On coming of age in 1820 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Stockbridge, one of those which afterwards disappeared from amongst the constituencies in schedule A of the Reform Bill.

At the general election succeeding the dissolution, under the Liverpool Administration of 1826, he was returned for the borough of Preston; and during the brief Premiership of Lord Goderich (now Earl of Ripon), first held office as Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

At the general election following the dissolution of Parliament by William IV., in the July of 1830, he was again returned for Preston. But in the November of the same year the Duke of Wellington went out of office; and on the formation of the Ministry by Lord Grey, Mr. Stanley received the appointment of Chief Secretary for Ireland, and on presenting himself for re-election at Preston was defeated by Henry Hunt. He was not, however, left without a seat; Sir Hussey Vivian retiring made him a vacancy at Windsor, for which he was returned without opposition.

His entrance upon office in Ireland was at a period of severe trial. O'Connell had opened in earnest the agitation for Repeal, was fierce in his denunciations of the Government, and all-powerful with the people. The potato crop was deficient; the wetness of the season had prevented the usual supplies of turf (the fuel of the great mass of the people) from being saved; pestilence followed fast upon the scarcity of food and fire; the sufferings of the population were intense; the people charged all their miseries upon the Government; and, spite of a relief grant of £50,000, the discontent became universal. The agitation for Repeal was daily gathering strength, proclamations were issued prohibiting every meeting announced by O'Connell, and legal proceedings were taken against him for assemblies held in opposition to the proclamations; these he at first met by objections on points of law, but Mr. Stanley, resolved at all hazard "to make the Government feared," persevered against O'Connell, who finally gave up his measures of delay, and pleaded guilty.

The session of 1831 was opened on the 3d of February, and at its commencement Lord Stanley delivered a brief but remarkable speech. He admitted that the distress in certain districts was extreme; that it was no exaggeration to declare that the people were suffering from famine; that their petitions praying for help "did not contain a syllable of insubordination, or even of discontent, and were therefore doubly deserving the attention of Parliament. But Parliament had not the means of relief at its disposal. The distress was largely attributable to the landlords of Ireland; their rents were high and exacted to the uttermost farthing, but they subscribed scarce anything to the relief of the people. He concluded by approval of a public subscription throughout England, and the promise of a Government grant to be expended on public works.

In the same session he declared that the Government was fully determined that the law should take its course against O'Connell. The Marquis of Anglesea, then Lord-Lieutenant, and other members of the Cabinet, privately urged such measures as might conciliate the great leader of the Irish people, win his support in the approaching struggle for reform, and serve to calm the popular excitement. Lord Stanley looked, by the punishment of the chief, to crush the spirit of agitation; but, before O'Connell could be brought up for judgment, Parliament, on the 21st of April, was dissolved. Mr. Stanley was again returned for Windsor. The new Parliament met in June, and he then explained that it was the unanimous opinion of the law officers of the Crown that the act under which the prosecution had been instituted against O'Connell had expired with the late Parliament, and that he could, therefore, not be brought up for judgment. The dissolution was essential to the carrying of the Reform Bill; and, placing on the one hand the success of that important measure, and on the other the imprisonment of O'Connell, "he considered what became of O'Connell as dust in the balance." But he contended that the verdict against him had of itself asserted the supremacy of the law, and brought about a change in the system of agitation.

In the same session, and within a week after the introduction by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons of the English Reform Bill, the Irish Bill was introduced by Mr. Stanley. Differing widely from the English measure, and not restoring, as had been expected by the people, the ancient forty shilling freehold franchise, which had been abolished on the passing of the Emancipation, it was denounced by O'Connell and Sheil, and gave rise in Ireland to a feeling of the bitterest disappointment. The bill, carried through the Commons by a great majority, was thrown out by the Lords. Lord Grey called upon the King to create a sufficient number of Peers to give a majority, and on his Majesty refusing, resigned. The excitement throughout the country was becoming dangerous. Lord Grey was again sent for, the creation of the majority promised, but the Peers made the adoption of the measure unnecessary by an agreement that a number of the non-contents should absent themselves. The bill then, with some unimportant amendments, passed the Lords; and, on its being brought up in the Commons to agree to the amendments, Mr. Stanley, in reply to a speech from Lord Milton, attacking the mode of meeting the opposition in the Lords, and from Sir Edward Sugden prophesying ruin from the bill, and charging the Ministry with having by concessions called into existence the present agitation, made one of his most spirited speeches. He charged upon the Peers themselves the necessity of the proposal, whatever might be its evils and inconveniences, by which their majority against the Reform Bill had been overcome, and put forcibly the importance of meeting in time the just demands of the people in a few words, which we quote from Mr. Roebuck's valuable contribution to the records of the time, the "History of the Whig Ministry of 1830:—" "When the honourable and learned gentleman talks of those who opened the flood-gates and let loose the torrent, I ask who it was, when the waters might have been allowed to flow off in many separate channels, and through each channel one by one, forced the whole mass of them into one irresistible current, and when they found the mound which they had erected on the point of giving way beneath them, abandoned those flood-gates, and left to other workmen the task of opening them, or the alternative of being overwhelmed by the bursting of the mound? But is the stream of Reform the only one they have rashly attempted to confine? Have they not dammed up other waters of bitterness which might have flowed off harmless? Was it not the avowed principle of the late Administration to take no step till they were compelled to do so? To resist all demand for improvement of institutions as long as they could, on the ground that when once you mend there is no knowing where to stop? They acted consistently upon that principle, but they acted upon it until they could go on no longer."

Later in the same session Mr. Stanley introduced his measure for the final settlement of the tithe question in Ireland. It proposed the collection by armed force of the arrears of 1831. In the course of the debate the question was asked whether the sum to be raised instead of the tithes was to be devoted to any other purpose than that of the Established Church? Mr. Stanley's reply, "that the property of the Protestant Church of Ireland ought not to be diverted to other than Protestant Church purposes," gave rise to an angry debate. The Ministry were held pledged to appropriate a portion of the Church revenues to the general educational wants of the people; changes were proposed in the government and measures for Ireland, to which Mr. Stanley was opposed; and the Ministry were on the point of resignation. The Parliament was, however, dissolved early in December; and between that date and the end of January, 1834, the first Reformed Parliament was chosen. At this election Mr. Stanley was returned for North Lancashire without opposition, and continued in the office of Secretary for Ireland until the following March, when he was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies, an office which he held until the break up, in 1834, of the Reform Bill Ministry. In the same year he was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, and differing with his former colleagues on questions of Irish and colonial policy, he became from that period their determined opponent. He opposed the Whig measure of a fixed duty on corn in 1841, was again returned at the general election in that year for North Lancashire, and on the formation of the Peel Ministry, in the September, was appointed to his former office of Chief Secretary of the Colonies. In September, 1844, he retired from the House of Commons, and in October was summoned to the Upper House by the title of Baron Stanley of Bickerstaff.

In December, 1845, in view of the proposed Free-trade measures of Sir Robert Peel, he retired from office. He had on every occasion, in

the Commons, spoken in opposition to the annual motion of Mr. Villiers, on the ground that the supplies of corn from abroad would be so enormous as completely to drive the English farmer from the market. He maintained the same ground in the Lords, opposed in every stage the Free-trade measures of Sir R. Peel, and the measures subsequently brought forward by Lord John Russell for equalisation of the Sugar Duties and repeal of the Navigation Laws; and these measures carried, he applied himself diligently to keep together a party for the restoration of Protection. In every session since the repeal of the Corn-Laws, he has, under some form, raised a discussion upon the subject of the restoration of the Protective system; and, out of doors, has, at conferences, dinners, and meetings, kept alive the same idea amongst the agriculturists. He has admitted the progress of agricultural improvement in Lancashire, though under pressure of foreign competition; but has never, for a moment, in or out of Parliament, given ground for the idea that he had abandoned Protection, or considered as finally settled the question of a tax on corn.

On the resignation of Lord John Russell, in July, 1851, Lord Stanley was entrusted with the formation of a Ministry, but failed to complete his Cabinet. The Right Hon. Earl married, May 31st, 1825, Emma Caroline, second daughter of Edward Lord Skelmersdale. His eldest son, Edward Henry, M.P. for Lynn, holds the office of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the popular writer and the able parliamentary debater, is son of the late J. Disraeli, Esq., F.R.S., D.C.L., of Bradenham, the well-known author of the "Curiosities of Literature," and grandson of an Italian merchant of Jewish extraction. Previously to becoming Knight of the Shire for Bucks, Mr. Disraeli sat for Maidstone. He was born in 1806, and is married to Mary-Anne, widow of Wyndham Lewis, Esq., of Greenmeadow, county Glamorgan, M.P., and daughter of John Evans, Esq., of Devon.

SIR EDWARD BURTENSHAW SUGDEN, Lord High Chancellor, is one of the most learned equity lawyers this country has produced. He was called to the bar in 1807, and became King's Counsel in 1822. From 1829 to 1830 he acted as Solicitor-General; and in 1835 was appointed Lord-Chancellor for Ireland, an office he subsequently held from 1841 to 1846. Sir Edward is the second son of Mr. Richard Sugden, of Duker-street, St. James's. He is author of two celebrated legal works, the treatises on Vendors and on Powers.

THE EARL OF LONSDALE, Lord President of the Council, is one of the most powerful and opulent of the landed proprietors of the North of England; his estates and influence extend over Cumberland and Westmorland, of which counties he is Lord Lieutenant. His Lordship was born in 1787. He held office formerly, when Viscount Lowther, as First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, and as Treasurer of the Navy, and as Postmaster-General.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, Lord Privy Seal, has never before been a Minister of the Crown. His ancestor, the first Earl of Salisbury, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth and King James I., was youngest son of William Cecil, the celebrated Lord Treasurer Burghley. The Marquis was born 17th April, 1791, and has been twice married; his eldest daughter, Lady Mildred, is the wife of Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope, M.P.

SPENCER HORATIO WALPOLE, Secretary of State for the Home Department, a Chancery Barrister of eminence, a Queen's Counsel, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, is second son of the late Thomas Walpole, Esq., of Stagbury, Surrey, and great-grand-nephew of Sir Robert Walpole, Knight, the famous Minister of George I. and George II. He was born 11th September, 1806, and was called to the bar the 10th June, 1831: he married to Isabella, daughter of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who fell by the hand of Bellingham, the 11th May, 1811.

THE EARL OF MALMESBURY, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is the grandson of Sir James Harris, K.B., a distinguished diplomatist of the reign of George III., who was raised to the peerage in 1788: his "Diaries and Correspondence" have been recently edited and published by the present Earl. Lord Malmesbury was born 25th March, 1807, and is married to the only daughter of the Earl of Tankerville.

SIR JOHN SOMERSET PAKINGTON, BART., Secretary of State for the Colonies, assumed his present surname (in lieu of his patronymic, Russell) as heir to his uncle, the late Sir John Pakington, BART., of Westwood. The Pakingtons represented Worcestershire almost uninterruptedly for centuries, and allied themselves to the chief families in that county. Sir John Pakington, BART., M.P. (the new Secretary of State's great-grandfather), was the original of Addison's Sir Roger de Coverley. The present Baronet has sat as chairman of the Worcestershire quarter-sessions since 1834, and has been member of Parliament for Droitwich since 1837. He was born 20th February, 1799, and has been three times married.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, First Lord of the Admiralty, has, in addition to his position as representative of the illustrious and powerful family of Percy, professional claims to the office to which he has been appointed, having served as a naval officer during the war, and as now holding the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue. The Duke, born 15th Sept., 1792, is married to Eleanor, daughter of the Marquis of Westminster.

JOHN CHARLES HERRIES, President of the Board of Control, formerly filled, at different times, the offices of private secretary to Mr. Perceval, Secretary to the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Master of the Mint, President of the Board of Trade, and Secretary at War. He is son of Colonel Herries, the London banker, and brother of Major-General Sir W. Lewis Herries, K.C.H.

JOSEPH WARNER HENLEY, President of the Board of Trade, is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Oxfordshire, for which county he sits in Parliament. He was born in 1793, and married, in 1817, Georgiana, daughter of John Fane, Esq., of Wormsley.

LORD COLCHESTER, Vice-President of the Board of Trade.—His Lordship (a Captain in the Royal Navy, having seen service) is son and successor of the late Right Hon. Charles Abbot, Speaker of the House of Commons, who was created a Peer in 1817. Lord Colchester was born in 1798, and is married to Elizabeth Susan, sister of the Earl of Ellenborough.

THE EARL OF HARDWICKE, Postmaster-General, is eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, K.C.B. and M.P., and grandson of the celebrated Lord Chancellor Yorke, whom Lord Chesterfield characterises as "perhaps the greatest magistrate his country ever had." Lord Hardwicke is a Captain R.N., and Lord-Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire. He was born April 2, 1799, and is married to Susan, daughter of Lord Ravensworth, and sister of the Marchioness of Normandy.

LORD JOHN MANNERS, Chief Commissioner of Royal Parks, Palaces, and Public Buildings, second son of the Duke of Rutland, and nephew of the late Earl of Carlisle; born December 13, 1818.

MAJOR WILLIAM BERESFORD, Secretary of War, is nephew of the late Bishop of Kilmore, and grandson of the Right Hon. John Beresford, brother of the first Marquis of Waterford. He was born in 1798, and married in 1833 to Catherine, daughter of G. R. Heneage, Esq., of Hainton.

LIEUT.-GENERAL VISCOUNT HARDINGE, G.C.B., Master-General of the Ordnance.—This gallant officer, so distinguished in the Peninsular war, at Waterloo (where he lost his left hand), and during the campaign on the Sutlej, twice filled the offices of Secretary at War and of Chief Secretary for Ireland, and was Governor-General of India from 1844 to 1848. He is younger brother of the present Sir Charles Hardinge, BART., of Belleisle, county of Fermanagh, and brother-in-law of the Marquis of Londonderry. Lord Hardinge was born March 30, 1785.

AUGUSTUS STAFFORD, Secretary of the Admiralty, was formerly known as Mr. Stafford O'Brien; the latter surname he changed for his present, to indicate his inheritance of Blatherwycke Park, Northamptonshire, from a branch of the great House of Stafford. He is nephew, maternally, of the Earl of Gainsborough, and was born June 22, 1811.

GEORGE A. HAMILTON and WILLIAM FORBES MCKENZIE, Joint Secretaries of the Treasury.—Mr. Hamilton is one of the members for the University of Dublin. Mr. McKenzie sits for Peeblesshire. He is the representative of a branch of McKenzie of Gairloch, being the son of the late Colin Mackenzie, Esq., of Portmore, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir William Forbes, BART., of Pitligo. He was born in 1807, and is married to Helen Anne, daughter of Sir James Montgomery, BART., of Stanhope.

GEORGE BANKES, Judge Advocate-General, formerly (in 1830) a Lord of the Treasury and subsequently Secretary of the Board of Control and Censor Baron. He is second son of the late Henry Bankes, Esq., of Kingston Hall, M.P. for Dorsetshire, and a lineal descendant of Lord Chief Justice Bankes, of the time of Charles I. He is married to the only daughter and heir of Admiral E. C. Nugent.

ROBERT ADAM CHRISTOPHER, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster,

is son of the late Philip Dundas, Esq., Governor of Prince of Wales's Island, and changed his name to Christopher in compliance with the will of George Manners, Esq., of Bloxholm, whose estates he became possessed of in right of his wife, Lady Mary Bruce, daughter of the late Earl of Elgin. His family is a branch of the noble House of Melville.

SIR FREDERIC THESIGER, Attorney-General, is the only surviving son of Charles Thesiger, Esq., collector of customs at St. Vincent's, and nephew of Sir Frederic Thesiger, a distinguished naval officer, aide-de-camp to Lord Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen. Sir Frederic, who was born in 1794, entered the Royal Navy at an early age, and was midshipman of the *Cambrian*, at Copenhagen in 1808. He was called to the Bar in 1818, became King's Counsel in 1834, was appointed Solicitor-General in 1845, and succeeded as Attorney-General in 1845. He is married to the daughter of William Tinning, Esq., and niece of Major Pierson, who was killed in the attack on Jersey by the French, in 1781. Sir Frederic takes high rank among constitutional lawyers, and is one of the most eloquent advocates of the day.

SIR FITZROY KELLY, Solicitor-General, born in 1796, the son of Captain R. H. Kelly, and grandson of Colonel Robert Kelly, distinguished in the East Indies. He was called to the bar in 1824, and became King's Counsel in 1835: his first appointment as Solicitor-General was in July 1845. This able and eminent lawyer has sat in Parliament for Ipswich and Cambridge.

JOSEPH NAPIER, Attorney-General for Ireland, called to the Irish bar in 1831.

JAMES WHITESIDE, Solicitor-General for Ireland, was called to the Irish bar in 1830, and gained great popularity as an eloquent advocate for the late Mr. O'Connell in the State prosecutions. Mr. Whiteside is a writer of ability, and has published an interesting book on Italy.

SIR W. G. HYLTON JOLLIFFE, BART., Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department. Sir William possesses great influence in the borough of Petersfield. He is heir and representative of the Barons Hylton, of Hylton Castle, Durham. He was born in 1800, and is married to Eleanor, daughter of the Hon. Berkeley Paget.

LORD STANLEY, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Elder son of the Earl of Derby; born in 1826; graduated, first class in classics, at Cambridge, in 1848; and elected member of Parliament for Lynn in the December after.

THE EARL OF DESART, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. An Irish representative Peer, connected with many leading families, being cousin of the Marquises of Clanricarde and Sligo, and of the Earl of Howth. In 1842 he was returned to Parliament for Ipswich, but was afterwards unseated on petition. He was born in 1818, and is married to Elizabeth Lucy, daughter of Earl Cadwor.

JUNIOR LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

REAR-ADMIRAL HYDE PARKER, son of the late Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knight, and grandson of Sir Hyde Parker, commander in chief in the memorable action with the Dutch on the Doggerbank, in 1781.

REAR-ADMIRAL PHIPPS HORNBY, son of the Rev. Godfrey Hornby, rector of Winwick, and uncle of the Earl of Derby. Admiral Hornby, a highly distinguished naval officer, took a conspicuous part in Hoste's brilliant action at Lissa.

COMMANDER SIR THOMAS HERBERT, K.C.B., so distinguished in the Chinese war.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER MILNE, second son of the late Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B.

THE MARQUIS OF CHANDOS, LORD HENRY LENNOX, THOMAS BATESON, JOHN NEED, } Lords of the Treasury.

The Marquis of Chandos is son and heir apparent of the Duke of Buckingham. Mr. Bateson represents the county of London-derry, in which his family has considerable influence: he is eldest surviving son of Sir Robert Bateson, BART., of Belvoir Park and Morra, county Down. Mr. J. Need is brother of Joseph Need, Esq., of Grittleton, Wilts, M.P. Lord Henry Gordon Lennox is second surviving son of the Duke of Richmond.

THE EARL OF EGLINTON and WINTON, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, is representative of the great House of Montgomerie, so celebrated in the political annals and the ballad minstrelsy of Scotland. His Lordship's tournament at Eglington Castle is well remembered. The Earl was born 29th September, 1812, and is married to Theresa, daughter of Charles Newcomen, Esq., and widow of Richard Howe Cockrell, Esq., Commander R.N.

LORD NAAS, Chief Secretary for Ireland, eldest son of the Earl of Mayo. His Lordship, born 21st February, 1822, is married to Blanche Julia, third daughter of Colonel George Wyndham, of Petworth, Sussex.

HOUSEHOLD.

THE MARQUIS OF EXETER, Lord Chamberlain, is heir male and representative of the Lord Treasurer Burghley, and possesses great interest in the counties of Rutland and Northampton, of which he is Lord-Lieutenant. He is also hereditary Grand Almoner, and was, from 1841 to 1846, Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert. He was born 2d July, 1795; and married in 1824 Isabella, daughter of W. S. Poyntz, Esq., of Cowdray Park, Sussex.

THE DUKE OF MONTROSE, Lord Steward, is hereditary Sheriff of Dumfriesshire and General of the Royal Archers of Scotland. His family is one of the most illustrious in the kingdom. The first Marquis of Montrose was the renowned Champion of Royalty in the troublesome times of Charles I. The present Duke was born 16th July, 1799; and married in 1836 Caroline Agnes, daughter of John Lord Decies.

THE EARL OF JERSEY, Master of the Horse, held the same appointment under the Administration of Sir Robert Peel. He had previously, in 1830 and in 1834, been Lord Chamberlain. Lord Jersey is male heir of the great House of Villiers. His Countess, Sarah-Sophia, eldest daughter of John 10th Earl of Westmoreland, has inherited the property of her maternal grandfather, Robert Child, Esq., of Osterly-park, Middlesex, including the principal share in the well-known banking-house at Temple-bar. Lord Villiers, the Earl's eldest son, is married to the eldest daughter of the late Sir Robert Peel, BART., M.P.

VISCOUNT SEAHAM, Vice-Chamberlain, eldest son of the Marquis of Londonderry, by Frances Anne his second wife, only child of the late Sir Harry Vane Tempest, BART., and heir apparent to his father's earldom of Vane. Lord Seaham was born 26th April, 1821, and is married to Mary-Cornelia, only daughter of the late Sir John Edwards, BART.

LORD CLAUD HAMILTON, Treasurer of the Household, brother of the Marquis of Abercorn.

THE HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL CECIL WELD FORESTER, Comptroller of the Household, is brother and heir presumptive of Lord Forester, and nephew of the Duke of Rutland. He was born May 10, 1807; and is Major, Royal Horse Guards.

LORDS IN WAITING.

THE EARL OF MORTON THE EARL OF VERULAM
LORD BYRON VISCOUNT GALWAY
LORD CROFTON EARL OF SHANNON
LORD HAWARDEN LORD POLWARTH

Of these noblemen, two belong to the English, two to the Scotch, and four to the Irish Peerage. Lord Morton represents the Douglasses of Lochleven; Lord Byron succeeded to the title at the death of his cousin, the Poet; Lord Crofton is son-in-law of the Marquis of Anglessey. Lord Verulam possesses considerable influence in Hertfordshire, and is its Lord-Lieutenant: he descends from the famous Sir Harbottle Grimston. Lord Polwarth is son and successor of the late Hugh Scott, of Harden (chief of the family of which Sir Walter Scott was a scion), who established his rights to the Scottish Barony of Polwarth. He is Lieutenant of Selkirkshire.

SIR JOHN TROLLOPE, BART., Chief Commissioner of the Poor-Law Board, a large landed proprietor in Lincolnshire, where his family is one of high consideration.

SIR J. EMERSON TENNENT, Secretary to the Poor-Law Board, late Colonial Secretary at Ceylon.

NEWSPAPER AND PARLIAMENTARY LIST. Dawson and Son.—This very useful street synopsis has just been issued, with the requisite corrections to the re-assembling of Parliament, including a complete list of the members of the House of Commons; the several newspapers, with the days and places of their publication, the years in which they were commenced, and the circulation of each in 1850. Advantage has been taken of colour-printing to denote the political opinion of each member of Parliament and newspaper—blue denoting Conservative, and red Liberal; and, among the newspapers, black, neutral. The utility of these lists is best attested by the fact of their having been established so long ago as 1809, which long service is likewise a testimony to the accuracy with which the returns have been compiled.



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